Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE — Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at ...

LAST WEEK OF MISS JULIA DALY.

LAST NIGHT OF FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

Last Night of Our Female American Cousin.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18th, eighth and last night of Charles Gayler's brilliant Comedy, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. Received every night last week with shouts of Laughter and Applause. PAMELIA ... Miss Julia Daly. With Characteristic Songs, "On the Mountain High," and comic song, "Johnny was a Shoemaker." Grand Dance ... Miss Jennie Hannan. To conclude with the ... IF AND OUT OF PLACE, in which Miss Daly will personate six characters, introducing the French Chansonette, Le ... Irish Song, ... Dance ... Independence Day ... In rehearsal, a new version, by Buckstone, of the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. MAZEPPA IS IN PREPARATION.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, Corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, HOUSE CROWDED, BY THE Beauty and Elite of the City.

The original and only **CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.** Their Reception a Decided Ovation.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OPERAS, &c. Monday, March 17th, and Every Evening. ADMISSION .... 25 CENTS. [mh17-n871-3t]

Wanted.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of children. Good reference required. Inquire at 261 West Adams street. mh.7 n563 3t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, two Lots on Park avenue, fronting south, one block west of Union Park, for a good dwelling Lot on the South Side. Address Post Office Box 1384, or apply at the office of WM. B. PHILLIPS, corner Clark and Twelfth street. mh17 n560-3t

WANTED—A good business man with a large acquaintance, and now engaged in the Produce Commission business, wishes a partner with some money. Best of references given and required. Address "PRODUCE," through Tribune Office, stating where an interview may be had. mh15 n558-3t

WANTED—A furnished room, by a single gentleman. Must be in the South Division, and within a few blocks of the Court House. Address, stating terms, "ROBERT," Tribune Office. mh15 n548 3t

WANTED.—The advertiser would like an engagement with a Produce Commission House. Has had much experience in the grain trade in the country, and could influence some consignments. Is thoroughly qualified to take charge of any accounts. Can give unexceptionable city reference. Address JOHN PARSONS, at the Matteson House. mh15 n550-3t

WANTED, ONE OR TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, South Side, north of Ringold Place, and east of State street; or West Side, west of Carpenter and between Lake and Adams, and east of Wood streets. Houses must have all modern improvements, not less than ten rooms. Brick or Stone buildings preferred. **Price not to exceed $7,000 each.** One-half or two-thirds cash, balance short time. Lots from 40 to 50 feet front, and good depth, or 80 to 100 feet and good depth. Choice unimproved property would be purchased at a low figure. Address "W," Post Office Box 6082. mh15 n545-3t

WANTED—To Exchange an Improved Farm in Green County, Wisconsin, for a good assortment of Liquors. Address "G. G.," Tribune Office, Chicago. mh14-n538-1w

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. B., at this office. mh15-n591-1w

WANTED.—A Safe, weighing from 1,500 to 3,500 pounds. Give full description, name of manufacturer, kind of lock, &c., where it can be seen and lowest price. Address Post Office Box 874. mh15-n479-1w

WANTED.—To Rent, by a small family, a comfortable house, with three bed-rooms and two or three other rooms, partly or wholly furnished, or unfurnished. Would prefer one within fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont. Suitable rooms in second floor would answer, if near Lake street. Address, stating No. and street, J. W., Box 4063. mh13-n457-6t

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1529. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-n649-3y

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a seven three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3604, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-n863-3m

WANTED—TO LEASE **FIVE OR TEN ACRES OF LAND.** West Side of the city preferred. Apply to J. L. LEE, 33 Clark street.

WANTED.—A good House, suitable for a first-class Boarding House, in the South Division, north of Adams street. Parties can hear of a good tenant by addressing A. D., Post Office Box 2, Chicago. mh11-n331-1m

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, having a long lease yet to run, and now rented to good paying tenants at rates that yields a good percentage on the price. The property consists of two stores and dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a second-class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in good property in a neighboring town. For particulars apply to THOMAS CARBINE, at 198 Randolph street (up stairs).

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!! **500 Agents Wanted,** MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE. Retails for 30 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties. Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts. All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars. E. E. LANDON, Agent, 130 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago. Sole agents for L. Prang & Co's Card Portraits. Retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of the amount. E. E. LANDON, Agent. Post Office Box 462. mh15-n551-1m

FARM WANTED.—To hire or rent on shares with the privilege of buying, 120 or 160 acres of first class tilling land under a good state of cultivation. A good farm near Railroad Station preferred, not more than 60 miles from Chicago preferred. Would not object to 200 or 300 acres if well located and the right kind of land. Address "FARMER," Post Office Box 479, Chicago, with full particulars. mh15-n448-1m

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED.—Any one having a furnished Cottage to rent, can hear of a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 6220, North Side preferred. mh15-n510-1w

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, from 1st of May next, a pleasant house in the South Division, with not less than ten rooms, with modern improvements, at not to exceed $400 per year. Any one having such a house can find a prompt paying tenant by addressing Box 5880, Chicago. mh18-n610 1w

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man of active business habits, in a wholesale grocery, transportation or commission house, as general or out-door clerk. He is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employers. Unexceptionable reference given. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line addressed to R. C., Post Office Box 25, will meet with prompt attention.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $30 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for sample ... P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh13 n491-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent. Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 11 Dearborn street. mh17-n566-1w

TO RENT.—A Commodious and well furnished Boarding House, capable of accommodating 30 to 40 boarders. The location is a good one. For further particulars address "F. C.," Post Office Box 28. mh.0-n461w

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on the South Branch, at Polk street bridge, 60 feet deep, with 200 feet river front, with rail road side track in the rear, making it a desirable location for a Lumber Yard, Coal or Wood Yard. Inquire at WILLIAMS, WELLS & CO's ice office, 182 Dearborn street. mh10-n412 1w

TO LEASE LOW ON LONG TIME—8 lots on Lake, 4 lots on Harrison street, West Side, or in exchange for South Side improved property, with part cash. Office Griffin Bros., corner Clark and South Water streets. mh8-n374-1w

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Terrace, May street, West Division, between Washington and Madison streets; a very beautiful and pleasant location. Also, several desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton sts. Apply to J. P. ..., 100 Washington street, office No. ... ap1-1y

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 478 Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, closets and every modern convenience and improvement. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 90 South Water street.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 11 State street, near Water street. Also, the Store 114 Dearborn street, and offices and lodging rooms. E. P. ... MAN, Room 8, at 114 Dearborn street. [n58-n177-3w]

TO RENT—New and second hand **PIANOS.** A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND **MELODEONS** TO RENT—New and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [ap12-n1-1y]

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, 19th inst., a spotted Black and White Setter dog ... Any person who will return same to ... will be liberally rewarded.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week .... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Tri-Weekly, 6 months 1.50
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) 1.50
 .... 4.00
 .... 6.00
 .... 10.00
 .... and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

For Interesting General News see ... Page.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

We devote much space this morning to details of the late glorious victory of Pea Ridge, Ark., in which our brave Illinois boys bore so honorable a part. On the second page of this issue we give a letter from Col. Julius White of the 37th Illinois, commanding the Second Brigade of Gen. Davis's Division. The 37th, known in this city as the Fremont Rifles, won excellent laurels for their share in the victory. The full report of the battle present elsewhere will be read with interest. The location of this battle-field with its singularly homely name is in the extreme northwest corner of Arkansas, near Bentonville, the most considerable town in that region, which is a wild and ... section.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our columns to-day give the details of the recent operations which have within a few days past given us New Madrid and Island No. 10, and thus opened the Mississippi to our advance toward New Orleans. From all the circumstances we are inclined to believe that in the work thus far accomplished, there was no design of the co-operation of a land force on the Kentucky side. Our map shows the position of these two points named to one another, and to the advance of Commodore Foote. The peculiar topography of the region is represented, which gave the fleeing rebels of New Madrid a narrow spit of land on which to retreat, striking the river at a point below the batteries planted by Gen. Pope at Point Pleasant. The same avenue of escape was open to the rebels in their flight from Island No. 10, and they availed themselves of it. A Federal column at Obion would have drawn tight the mouth of the bag, and bagged the whole of both parties. It was not there, and we are to infer that there was no design that it should be. Further down the river the land forces of the Mississippi, will be heard from, and the next blow decides the fate of Memphis. The next fortified point is being more formidable, and is probably a much stronger point than Columbus. Fort Randolph is sixty-five miles above Memphis, Fort Pillow is forty miles above Fort Randolph, and both are strongly fortified. To these points the armament from Columbus are believed to have been transferred, many of them thus restored to their original positions. These fortifications were constructed under the best military guidance. They command all the bluffs, which are very high, and so arranged that each position would have to be reduced by regular storming, and all would have to be taken before the position could be successfully held. The country in the rear is represented to be similar to that in the rear of Fort Donelson, broken and precipitous with narrow ravines leading towards the main works. All these are guarded by the best possible defenses.

It will not be long before the Mississippi fleet of Com. Foote knocks for admission at these gates to Memphis. Nor will its appeals be denied.

GENERAL HUNTER.

The friends of Gen. Hunter will be gratified to hear that he has been assigned an independent command in a field where his energies will have full play. The telegraphic dispatch says his Department comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—a theatre of action for which, by reason of his righteous hatred of human slavery, he is admirably fitted. Gen. Sherman, now at Port Royal or in that vicinity, is ordered to report to him as a subordinate. General Hunter outranks all the officers in his Department, and consequently will have control of military operations within his district, being subordinate only to the President and Secretary of War. The Department assigned to Gen. Hunter is exceedingly important one, covering the States and including *South Carolina*—the one in which the rebellion was hatched, and where the fires of civil war were first lighted. We believe that Gen. Hunter is the right man for the duty assigned to him. He has no superstitious reverence for the "sum of all villainies." He knows that slavery is the cause of the war, and he hates it. He is an anti-slavery man, and loves liberty. He is one of the few West Pointers who never was corrupted or poisoned by pro-slavery associations. His appointment is a tribute to and vindication of the progressive element of the country. He represents the do-something policy. He is for vigorous, determined action, rapid marches, hard blows, close work, and a short war. He believes in striking at the *vitals* of the rebellion, and slavery must look out for itself. The appointment of Hunter to command the troops in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida is indicative of more than appears on the surface. It is another evidence that the President is in dead earnest and intends to reduce to practice what he said in his recent Emancipation Message, that he would employ all indispensible means towards speedily ending the struggle; and the pro-slavery priests and politicians who thought that the President was about throwing himself into their embrace, will be doomed to grievous disappointment.

The TRIBUNE proposed Gen. Hunter to the President, months ago for the command of the South Carolina Department, and continued to urge it. But there were various obstacles in the way until quite recently. The President has great confidence in the military skill and go-ahead qualities of Gen. Hunter, who was educated in the cavalry arm of military science, and has profound contempt for the defensive, fortifying, wait-and-do-nothing system of warfare. He believes in charging right into the secesh, and making the fur fly. The assignment of this live General to the South Carolina Department *means business.* Rebellion and slavery will get hurt. Mark the prediction.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

ROLLA, Mo., March 18.—A short time since, anticipating rebel movements in Texas county, Gen. Halleck ordered five companies of cavalry and two light steel 6-pounders, mounted on two wheels and drawn by two horses, under Col. Wood, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy there, Col. Wood pushed on to Salem, Fulton county, Ark., where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels, and after a sharp fight routed them, killing about one hundred and taking many prisoners, among them three colonels. Our loss was about fifty.

The prisoners taken by Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge are now en route to St. Louis under a strong guard.

The reports that Gen. Curtis is in a dangerous position are false. Forage for cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of his troops is cheering.

The demoralized and crippled forces of Price and Van Dorn are moving South.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Key West advices of the 10th, report the sailing of Porter's mortar fleet. A Nassau letter of the 9th states that the steamer Ella Warley with one thousand bales of cotton, and the Kate from Fernandina, arrived there, the cargo of the former being transferred to the ship Eliza Bonsall. The ... of Newbern leaves Beaufort and the pirate steamer Nashville at our mercy.

Chicago DAILY Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. NUMBER 215.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

FLAG OFFICER FOOTE'S COMMAND AND ERRAND.

Bombardment of Island No. 10.

ON BOARD TRANSPORT V. F. WILSON, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, March 14th, 1862.

The great Mississippi River Expedition is now under way and the fleet is steaming for Dixie. The well laid plans of Commodore Foote are thoroughly matured, and the incipients of a gigantic blow at the very heart of the rebellion are inaugurated. The "Lincoln gunboats," which have long been the terror of the Cumberland and Tennessee, to-day sail into new waters with the old flag at the fore and frowning ports—missionaries, carrying to a land of darkness and wickedness the glad tidings of liberty and Union, to be sent from the cannon's mouth if necessary.

Of the movements and position of General Pope's forces at New Madrid the telegraph has kept you advised, and I allude to it again as in intimate connection with the plans of the expedition. A bearer of dispatches from the General arrived at Cairo yesterday, to obtain more ammunition and heavy siege guns, two of the latter which having been placed in battery, bursted. A dispatch also intimating that the services of the gunboats were necessary for the capture of the place, owing to the presence of the rebel gunboats, expedited matters and the final order was given to sail this morning.

THE FLEET,

FLAG-OFFICER ANDREW H. FOOTE COMMANDING.

The fleet is composed of eight gunboats, eight mortar boats, five tow boats, two ammunition boats and several tugs, as follows;

GUNBOATS.

Benton, (flag-ship), Capt. Phelps.
Cincinnati, Capt. Stembel.
Louisville, Capt. Dove.
St. Louis, Capt. Paulding.
Carondolet, Capt. Walke.
Pittsburgh, Capt. Thompson.
Mound City, Capt. Kilty.
Conestoga, Capt. Blodgett.

This comprises the entire number of gunboats in the western waters, with the exception of the Lexington, Tylor and Cairo, which are up the Tennessee river. The boats are in most thorough repair and every way ready for action.

THE MORTAR BOATS.

Eight mortar boats accompany the expedition numbered as follows: 5, 22, 36, 13, 1, 30, 19, 7; the first four in tow of the steamers V. S. Wilson and Ike Hammitt, the remainder in tow of the Pike and Wisconsin No. 2. The officers of the mortar fleet are as follows:

Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, (10th U.S. Infantry) commanding.

Capt. E. B. Pike, (Engineer corps,) Assistant Superintendent.

MASTERS.

H. A. Glassford, G. F. Johnson, G. B. Silon, F. B. Gregory.

Each mortar boat is manned by fifteen men, three of whom are flat-boatmen detailed to maneuver the boats when taking position. The mortar boats are hexagonal shape, ironsided, and about fifty feet in length by twenty in width. The mortar is mounted in the centre of the boat, the iron bed resting upon a firm, evenly-planed oak platform. The mortars weigh about 17,000 pounds each, and throw a thirteen-inch shell weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Directly in the rear of of each mortar is a tent for the accommodation of the men, thirteen of whom are required to man each boat. The other appurtenances are a boat, sweeps for the raftsmen, anchor chains, mortar apparatus for charging, and derrick at the bows for handling the shell.

AMMUNITION, BOATS, ETC.

The ammunition boats accompanying the expedition are the Judge Torrence and Great Western, each carrying about 4,000 shell, beside solid shot and powder, which are lodged in a magazine below the water line out of reach of shot. Any danger from fire is avoided by the stringent rules in force. The boats are officered as follows:

JUDGE TORRENCE.

First Master—Capt. J. F. Richardson.
Second Master—W. C. Newton.
Pilots—W. G. Shanly, Geo. Malone.
Engineer—W. Pickerstaff.
Surgeon—Dr. Amasa Blake.
Paymaster—Henry A. Mitchell.

GREAT WESTERN.

First Master—Capt. Wm. F. Hamilton.
Pilots—John Muibridge, William Kuntz.
Engineer—Charles Christopher.

The steamer Alps, one of the fastest boats on the Ohio river, has the coal barge in tow.

TRANSPORTS.

There are two transports, the Silver Wave and Alps, carrying 1,500 men, under Col. Buford, comprising the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford, and the 15th Wisconsin, Col. Heg, composed almost entirely of Scandinavians. The latter regiment arrived at Cairo only a few days since and has been quartered at Bird's Point.

The above is the composition of the fleet, the largest which has yet appeared upon the Western waters, and will serve as an introduction to the Expedition. I now commence to journalize a detailed account of the voyage, its surroundings, incidents and results.

Friday, March 14th—Sailing orders for the expedition were received on last Tuesday night, and were at once communicated to the captains of the fleet, with instructions to be in readiness at three o'clock on the following afternoon for sailing. The few repairs yet remaining, were completed on Wednesday morning. At noon the tow boats, four in number, steamed up the river to the curve of the levee, where the mortar boats lay, each pair taking four boats in tow fastened between them. At a quarter past three in the afternoon, the flag ship's tug came up, with Captain Pennock, Fleet Captain, on board, ordering the tows to follow the Benton when she moved. Three quarters of an hour after another tug came up with the orders to let our fires go down, as we should not move that night. A few minutes after, through the courtesy of Commodore Foote and Captain Pennock, a third tug came up to convey the journalists back to the city. These gentlemen have laid the press under infinite obligations by their marked politeness and unceasing efforts to increase the facilities and decrease the discomforts of correspondents. The cause of this countermanding of orders, was a dispatch received by the Commodore from Gen. Halleck peremptorily insisting that the departure of the fleet should be delayed until heavy sege guns could be placed at and below New Madrid, to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The dispatch was received just as the Benton was about hoisting her sailing signals. A few minutes more and we should have been off for Dixie.

The expedition remained *in statu quo* the next day (Thursday), but at night the welcome orders came to sail. The hour of starting was fixed at three o'clock in the morning, but at that hour, a most furious thunder storm prevailed and a dense, heavy fog hung over the river. It was deemed impracticable to sail in the midst of so violent a storm, and a delay of two hours ensued. At five the storm lulled, the clouds broke away, and the requisite amount of blue sky appearing to manufacture a Teuton a pair of unmentionables, the flag ship shook out her sailing signals and soon the black turtles were crawling out into the stream. The tow boats with their fearful enginery steamed after, and soon the whole fleet was in motion in the following order:

Flag ship Benton bearing the broad blue pennant of the Commodore.
Cincinnati, Louisville,
Pittsburgh, Carondolet.
Conestoga.

A. F. Wilson (mortars 5, 22, 19, and 7), Ike Hammett, Pike (mortars 26, 27, 36, and 38), Wisconsin No. 2 and Alps, towing coal barges. Transports Silver Wave and Rob Roy carrying the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford, and the 15th Wisconsin, Col. Heg. Ammunition boats Torrence and Great Western.

In addition to these were six tugs acting as couriers, and hovering about the fleet as aide-de-camps upon the field fly round a General. The above enumeration does not include the total of the fleet, other additions having been made at Columbus, which will be found in their proper place.

The Conestoga rounded to handsomely and took her position as convoy of the mortar fleet, and thus we passed Fort Holt, and were on the Mississippi, heading for Dixie. We made Columbus at 11 o'clock, passed under the frowning bluffs which lately bristled with rebel cannon, and laid up at the landing. A week before, I came to Columbus and we crept cautiously along past the fatal field of Belmont, not knowing but any minute a 128-pounder might come crashing through our decks from the distant heights. To-day the old flag is waving upon the crown of the bluff, and we are greeted with hearty cheers as we round to and lay up at the landing.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER SEAT OF WAR.

We laid at Columbus until two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Commodore decided to steam down the river as far as Hickman and anchor for the night, upon the condition that our mortars are not required to shell out the rebels from the place, for the exact position of affairs there is still in mystery. At this point the fleet was increased by the addition of the gunboats St. Louis and Mound City, the Lake Erie towing mortars Nos. 11 and 12.

We were now fairly in secession waters and steaming between the rebels on either hand. The gunboats pushed boldly out, covering the river from bank to bank, and leading the rest of the fleet about a mile. The first place we passed was a straggling collection of low one story board buildings and log huts situated upon the river bottom, almost entirely overflowed and called Jones's Landing. The place was entirely deserted save by one or two butternut individuals, one of whom greeted us with a rifle shot, whether intentionally or not is uncertain. In either event his range was too high and his good wishes failed of gratification.

At five o'clock we made Hickman. We came up cautiously, for the real sentiments of the Hickmanites were ambiguous, and report had established a powerful water battery upon the slope of the bluff. The earthworks were indeed there, but innocent of cannon. As we neared the town, groups of people were seen clustered in the streets, looking from windows and balconies and scattered along the top of the bluff. From several houses the ladies waved us a hearty welcome with their handkerchiefs and the children clapped their hands. But the great mass of the people were undemonstrative. As our boats touched the landing, a party of rebel cavalry scouts, who had been watching us from the top of the bluff, suddenly disappeared to carry to Island No. 10 or New Madrid the intelligence of our arrival. A detachment of the 26th Illinois was landed, and with the stars and stripes flying and band playing Yankee Doodle, marched through the town—in some places greeted with hearty enthusiasm, but generally looked upon in silence, and in some instances with scowling faces. Our men kept on their way to the outskirts of the town, when suddenly a volume of smoke rolled up from the near woods, the sudden and scared scream of a steam-whistle was heard, and was immediately followed by a sharp volley of musketry from our forces. The occasion of this skirmish was the arrival of a locomotive and empty car on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which comes in at this point and connects at Union City with the Mobile and Ohio at McKenzie, fifty miles southeast, with the Memphis and Ohio Railroads. According to the statements of citizens the engine had been waiting outside of the town in expectation of an arrival and in readiness to convey the news to headquarters. Although our troops made a sharp attack, the iron horse managed to escape. About dark the gunboats took their position at the landing for the night, and the mortar fleet lying under the guns of the Conestoga, anchored at the Missouri bank opposite.

Hickman is a town of about ten thousand people, twenty-five miles below Columbus. It is built upon the side of a bluff from eighty to one hundred feet in height, and presents a very picturesque aspect from the river. At the landing there are many large and handsome brick stores—the balance of the town being wooden. Two churches—one a neat gothic—supply the religious wants of the population. As a trading post, it has in former times been eminently thriving, but now, although well populated, is stagnant. I jumped ashore about sunset, and strolled through the town, conversing freely with the people. I learned from them that the battery was removed long since. Companies of the rebel cavalry had visited the town at intervals, but no regular troops had been stationed there. From conversations with people of all classes, I could find but little Union feeling. Many of them were unmistakably strong and sincere lovers of the Union, but the majority of them were silently secesh, and in one or two cases were not slow in the expression of their feelings. As I passed one house, a group of ladies waved their handkerchiefs in greeting to our party, and clapped their hands right gleefully. At another, a few yards distant, another group—consisting of an elderly, vinegar-faced woman, accompanied by her butternut husband and butternut heir, the latter swinging upon the gate-post—indulged in some language rather more emphatic than elegant, and embellished with a series of expressive gestures, ending by intimating that when we got to No. 10, we "mout catch hell."

We leave to-morrow morning for Island No. 10.

OFF FOR ISLAND NO. 10.

Saturday, March 14.—It is a raw, cold morning for this season in this latitude. The wind blows furiously from the northwest, and the barometer is falling rapidly—indicative of a storm. At 7 o'clock the flag-ship hoisted her signals, and we bid good bye to Hickman, and were off for Island No. 10. The waves roll very high as we plow our way slowly along, dashing over the mortars flooding the boat, thus requiring the constant efforts of the crew at the pump, and smashing up some of the platforms. About two miles below Island No. 8, the river makes a very wide and gradual bend, and as the Benton steams in, leading the fleet, the rebel gunbost Grampus pokes her nose around a distant point. Instantly the Benton sends four or five shells after her, and almost as instantly, the Grampus takes to her heels and disappears around the point, whether damaged or not, it is now impossible to say.

In pursuance of orders, we moor to the bank on the Kentucky shore inside the point. The land is heavily wooded, and swampy, with occasional corn-fields upon the ridges. There are two wretched log cabins upon the bank, entirely deserted by the male tenants, and as we near them a half-dozen women run screaming into the woods for safety. As soon as we land, pickets are sent out who scour the woods and find the trembling, affrighted females hid in the brush, with an immense sheet tied to a sapling as a flag of truce. Our pickets take them, assuring them they shall not be harmed, and conduct them to their cabins. They say that they have been told the Lincoln gunboats will shell and burn their houses and murder them.

In the first part of to-day's notes I should have said that the Grampus was formerly a tow-boat, and was seized at Memphis by the rebels for conversion into a gun-boat. She is a wretched concern, however, and could not withstand for a moment an attack from one of our boats. At the time of her seizure she was owned by Capt. Chester, of the Alps, now in our fleet. Another boat, the Mohawk, belonging to him was seized at the same time and is now a gunboat in the rebel service.

The gunboats laid inside the point for an hour or more, the Carondolet in the meantime reconnoitering the Missouri shore for a long distance. Gradually the Benton crept round the point and was soon in full view of the head of the island. She kept along for some distance, hugging the shore, upon the lookout for masked batteries, with which rumor had invested the shores for two or three miles up the river. The flag ship occasionally let fly a shell at the island but provoked no reply, and a tug was dispatched with a special order for the Erie and her two mortars. She left us at one o'clock and her mortars were placed in position. Two hours elapsed and nothing was heard from them. Impatient of remaining on board, I went ashore to visit the log cabin and its inmates who had fled so summarily upon our appearance. Wading through sloughs knee deep in the mud, jumping fences, crossing cornfields and paddling across bayous upon the trunks of cotton-woods, I at last reached the house. It was a rough log cabin, with wooden chimney upon the outside, after the fashion of log cabins in this country—a poor protection against wind or weather. The furniture was of the simplest description, home-made mostly, and barely answering the wants of a very scant domestic economy. The inmates were an old man suffering with chills, his two married daughters and two children. The husbands of the married females were away, pressed into the rebel service. The wives were fair-haired, black-haired, handsome women, clad in homespun. The children, bright-eyed, chubby-cheeked youngsters, too young to fairly appreciate the meaning of war. The elder sisters were remarkably intelligent and fluent in conversation, and upon my asking them why they fled into the woods, they replied: "Officers were down from the island last week and told us the Lincoln boats were coming down soon, and would burn our house if we staid here; and when we saw your boats coming and heard their firing (referring to the firing at the Grampus), we left the house and ran away." Upon my explanation that they should run to, and not from, the Union flag, and that the Union men would not harm peaceful citizens, they replied they knew it now. The old man, at this point, broke in with firm asseverations of loyalty; said that he was born in old Kentuck, and stood by the Union always when the Secesh were not round. After further conversation, I bid them good-bye and paddled back to the Wilson.

OFF ISLAND NO. 10, Saturday Evening, March 15.

The mortars which the Lake Erie towed down the river took a position above a point commanding the head of Island No. 10, and the bluff and water batteries about three miles distant. The mortars commenced their practice at quarter to three, the first shell exploding in the woods near the battery. The second exploded in the river, dashing the water into the battery. The enemy immediately replied with a sixty-four pounder from the battery upon the head of the island, but the ball did not reach two-thirds of the way across the river. The mortars again sent another round, and the enemy returned the compliment, elevating their bluff battery guns, but their shot fell harmlessly in the middle of the river. The mortars kept up their fire until dark—one shell falling plump into one of their batteries, and silencing it. Our mortars then stopped their fire for the day, after having fired twenty-six rounds. The mortars worked splendidly, and the crew when they left off, appeared as fresh and ready for action as when they commenced. They complained a little after the first shot, but subsequently experienced no seriously unpleasant sensations. Our boats approached near enough to ascertain that the bluff was white with tents for a long distance. A large number of steamers were lying at the head of the island, and six or seven of their gun boats at the fort, among them—as was thought by our officers, the ram Manassas. By order of Commodore Foote, all the fleet came to anchor off the Missouri shore just inside the point. As I write, our watchfires are brightly burning, and we all are anxiously awaiting the events of to-morrow.

G. P. U.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The news of the evacuation of Island No. 10 was sent to the Headquarters, in this city, by General Pope, from New Madrid. The latest intelligence to the press, by way of Cairo, was to Sunday evening, whilst General Pope's dispatch was dated the next day. The fact that the newspapers here have no particulars by telegraph of the occupation of the island by the Union troops, has given rise to a doubt in the minds of some, and particularly the secessionists, as to whether Gen. Halleck's announcement in his speech at the Planter's House, last evening, was not premature. But now there is no question in relation to the matter. General Pope has telegraphed that in addition to the evacuation of the island, the rebels abandoned, without destroying, nine large transport steamers, which must eventually fall (if they have not already) into our hands. The batteries at New Madrid and Point Pleasant completely bockaded the river, so that it was impossible for the rebel boats to pass.

Heroes of Hampton Roads Arrived at New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steam frigate Roanoke arrived to-day from Hampton Roads. She brought 144 of the crew of the frigate Congress, and 119 of the Cumberland.

Important Rumor.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *World*, editorially, gives a rumor that Fredericksburg, Va., was occupied by our forces on Sunday.

EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID

[From our own Correspondent.]

CAMP NEAR NEW MADRID, March 14, 1862.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th Illinois, Col. J. D. Morgan, and the 16th Ill. R. F. Smith, together with companies A and K of the 1st regular Infantry, under cover of the darkness, took an advanced position directly in front of the rebel fort for the purpose of planting some heavy siege guns. Not a word was spoken: every cigar and pipe was put away; every gun was held firmly to prevent the least rattling, and the troops advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's pickets in the most perfect silence. Companies A and B of the 10th were sent forward as skirmishers, with orders to guard against all surprises, and with instructions not to fire or make any noise which should betray our position. After the engineer had measured the proposed line of earthworks, the boys removed a rail fence, piling the rails lengthwise, lapping the ends and then covering them with earth. In about three hours a breastwork was built sufficient to protect the two regiments, and by early dawn the artillery was ready for action.

During the night Capt. Carr of company H, of Sandwich, Ill., was shot. Wandering too far beyond our pickets, he came upon the pickets of the enemy, when one of them sent a ball right through the left breast, grazing the upper part of his heart. He exclaimed "O, God!" when the picket replied, "Hah! hah! Did that hurt you any?" Receiving another shot, he staggered back a few steps and fell, dying within an hour.

In the morning our battery opened the ball by sending a shot into the enemy's works. This was replied to by a fire from the guns of the fort, supported by five gunboats, one of which was a three-masted schooner, said to have been a revenue cutter seized at New Orleans—all of them well armed. The cannonading was terrific. Round shot, shell and grape fell over and beyond our breastworks in all directions. At about eleven A. M. a shot struck the muzzle of our best gun, knocking out a large fragment, killing two men, wounding four, and silencing the gun for the day. The rebels signified their satisfaction by loud cheering. They fired 114 shots to our 19 during two hours of the afternoon, and this was about the proportion for the entire day. The infantry laid quietly in the trenches. At first there was considerable dodging and ducking, as but few of the boys were ever before under fire. This wore off, and all soon were jesting, smoking, "watching balls," and sleeping. One ball striking the breastwork, threw a cart-load of sand over a squad of the 10th boys. They immediately jumped on the embankment, and, hat in hand, gave the rebels a salute and cheer. The hardy veterans before Sebastopol, after their months of experience, could not have exhibited more coolness than did these brave Illinoisans. The fight lasted till six o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels ceased to fire, and our troops prepared for the arduous task of planting more heavy guns expected to arrive from Sikeston. During the fight we lost six men killed and several wounded, most of them belonging to the regulars, and the rest to some Ohio regiment which was in position as a reserve, and who were struck by balls which went so high over our breastworks as to fall in their vicinity. Neither the 10th or 16th had a man injured.

It is estimated that the rebels fired at least six hundred shots during the day. During Thursday night the army anticipated a heavy fight on the following day, for we wrongly supposed the rebels had had the best of it. When morning came, however, the rebels had left, leaving four prisoners to fall into our hands, about twenty cannon, some horses, mules and other property of considerable value.

The complete success of the effort reflects great credit upon Col. Morgan who was in command of the entire operation. To establish a battery within point blank range of a heavily armed fort, to maintain it for a day under so heavy a fire with an almost inconsiderable loss, is indicative of his rare ability as a tactician, and of the thoroughly soldier-like quality of his command. Winning a high military reputation during the war with Mexico, this last brilliant achievement adds new lustre to it.

The rebels lost during the fight, in killed, twenty-seven. The number of their wounded is not ascertained. To-day their gunboats have not made their appearance, and we are looking for ours to arrive from Cairo, though we fear they may be unable to pass Island No. 10.

The rebels are driven from their last foothold in Missouri. New Madrid contains many fine residences, but every house is deserted and empty.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 18, 1862.

Mr. Allen of Williamson, from the Committee on Elections and Right of Suffrage, reported that they had not been able to agree upon a method of procuring the votes of our soldiers in the field. He moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Schedules, but Mr. Richmond of that Committee said they were unable to hit upon a plan, and so asked the matter may be taken in hand by the Convention.

The Judiciary Article was again taken up and some slight amendments made in the circuits.

Gen. Singleton declared to-day that County Attorneys provided for in the new Constitution will cost the State more money than the entire judiciary of the present Constitution. Here is a matter for reflection.

An article providing for State institutions for deaf, blind and insane was reported. The Counties Article was taken up and adopted, but reconsidered, but finally the five first sections of the Article in the present Constitution were adopted.

Mr. Fuller introduced an additional section to the Apportionment Article, creating twenty-four new election precints in Cook county. It was ordered printed and will be adopted, I understand, to-morrow.

Mr. Wentworth introduced an order providing that at the municipal election the citizens of Chicago shall vote for or against the people of Chicago electing their own officers. If a majority be in favor of the people of Chicago electing their own officers, then the law in regard to the Police Commissioners, Board of Claims, and the Custodian are thereby repealed, and these offices instantly vacated.

It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Educational Article was taken up and adopted.

The Republicans in general and some of the Union Democrats will have nothing to do with the Congressional apportionment but will repudiate in toto.

The Union Democrats, I must say, exhibit more backbone and pluck than some Republicans I could name.

The Ordinance Article of Wentworth's to wipe out the Chicago Police Commissioners will cause a bitter contest to-morrow.

The climax to the Constitution is Fuller's twenty-four election precincts for Chicago, to be saddled upon the people for all time to come in the organic law. This is special legislation with a vengeance.

Cadets to West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President has made the following appointments of cadets at West Point: Edward W. Baker, Ill., Alvord S. Bayliss, Ky., Wm. H. Upham, Wis., Henry D. Wallen, Jr., Ga., Edward Everett Sharp, Mo., Erastus D. Gaines, Ill., Charles Woodsen Bates, Mo.; also, Richard Taylor Churchill, from District of Columbia. The last mentioned is a son of the late Capt. Churchill, U. S. A., who died in the service in Mexico.

Perils of Railroading in Dixie.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Yesterday morning the train from Bowling Green to Nashville was intercepted at the town of Gallatine by a party of secession cavalry under Captain John Morgan, who ran the train off the track and took prisoners about thirty bridge builders en route to Nashville to rebuild the bridge over the Cumberland. The only remaining locomotive on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Russellville, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, conductor, porter and a brakeman. This suspends railroad communication on the branch for the present.

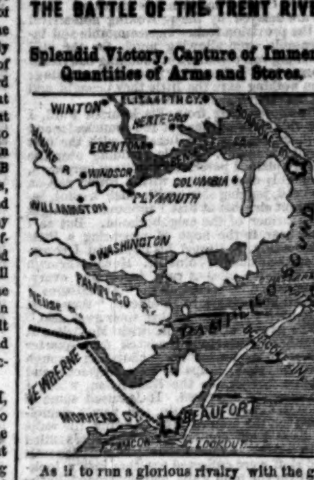
The rebels have begun the work of drafting in Carroll county, Tenn., and many of the Union citizens of that county have come to this place to join the Union army.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Fall of Newbern, N. C

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENT RIVER.

Splendid Victory, Capture of Immense Quantities of Arms and Stores.



As if to run a glorious rivalry with the gallant West in striking telling blows upon the rebellion, we have glorious news from the North Carolina coast, in the fall of Newbern, N. C., taken by the troops under Gen. Burnside in a land attack, after a desperate battle which took place on Friday, the 14th inst.;

SITUATION OF NEWBERN.

Newbern, the place which is thus taken, is situated, as shown in our map, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, 50 miles above Pamlico Sound, and 120 miles southeast of Raleigh. The Neuse river is navigable for steamboats from its mouth, which is at the lower part of Pamlico Sound, to Waynesborough, N. C., a distance of more than one hundred miles. Goldsborough, near Waynesborough, on the river, is a point at which the railroads from Wilmington on the Cape Fear, and from Newbern on the Neuse rivers converge. From Newbern the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad stretches through about fifty-five or sixty miles of level country to Goldsborough, which is upon the Wilmington and Weldon railroad—the direct line of communication between Eastern Virginia and the southern seaboard cities; and from Goldsborough it is but forty-eight miles by the North Carolina railroad to Raleigh, the capital of that State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina railroad, and the connection of Raleigh with Petersburg, Virginia, by the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. From this brief description the advantage gained will best be appreciated. The harbor of Newbern, the river at that place being more than a mile wide, has water enough for any of the vessels of the expedition. The place contains about 6,000 inhabitants. It was early seen that it would be visited by the attentions of Gen. Burnside, and the nature and sharpness of the struggle it cost to win it, is a proof that the rebels have not been idle since the arrival of our fleet in those waters.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from the Burnside Expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy and the capture of a large quantity of artillery, after a hard-fought battle. Our loss at Newbern is about 90 killed and 400 wounded. Our men displayed great courage. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside left immediately for Washington.

It is reported that we took 300 prisoners. Some reports make our loss 50 or 60 killed and 250 to 300 wounded. The fight took place on Friday last.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force 10,000 strong, having 21 guns posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long. The fight was the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with great steadiness and courage, and after nearly four hours hard fighting, drove the rebels from all their positions, capturing 3 light batteries of field artillery, 46 heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, 3,000 stand of small arms and 200 prisoners, including one colonel, three captains and four lieutenants.

The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. The rebels made their escape by cars to Goldsboro', burning the bridges over the Trent and Claremont, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place.

We lost about 100 killed and wounded—mostly of the New England regiments. Rev. O. M. Benton was among the killed, and Major Legender, 51st New York volunteers, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. Merritt, of the 23d Massachusetts, and Adjutant F. A. Stearns, of the 21st Massachusetts, of Amherst, (son of President Stearns) were also killed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Sergeant Major D. H. Johnson of the 23d Massachusetts regiment came a passenger by the steamer Commodore. From him we gather the following interesting particulars:

Our troops, under Gen. Burnside, landed on Thursday evening, near the mouth of Swan Creek, on the west side of Neuse river, fifteen miles below Newbern. Owing to a dense fog the naval vessels did not participate in the fight. Early on Friday morning the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along the country road running parallel with the Neuse river, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by a railroad and dense swamp. All along the river side were a series of batteries which were taken by our troops, one after another, after some some bloody hand-to-hand contests. Our troops were divided into three brigades, under Generals Reno, Foster and Parks. We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the river to the swamp on the west, a distance of some two miles. These earthworks were very strong. They were located about two miles south of Newbern; and between there and the city ran the river Trent. The country road and the railroad both passed through these works and crossed into the city by bridges. In front of these works the rebels had felled a large number of trees forming an almost impassable abattis. Here the flying rebels were rallied and made for a while a desperate stand. Our men fought until all their ammunition was spent, when an order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy flying and leaving everything behind them in their retreat.

The rebels burnt the bridge communicating with the town over both the country road and the railroad. As they had their train of cars in their rear, just across the bridge, they of course were able to carry off their dead and wounded. Their loss is therefore not certainly known, but it must have been severe.

Before our troops reached this last work they encountered another which was deserted before they came up. It was in front of the last fortification that our greatest loss was sustained. The force of the rebels is supposed to have been about 8,000.

We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avery, who cursed his soldiers as cowards.

Just as the battle terminated, the fog lifted and enabled our gunboats, which had been waiting for an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent to Newbern. The rebels attempted to burn the town on their retreat, but were prevented by the citizens who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

None of our Generals or staff officers were killed or wounded.

We captured from thirty to forty cannon. The officers of the rebels left their baggage behind, and the men threw away everything. The fight terminated at 3 P. M. on Friday, when our troops remained masters of the field.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Daylight at Last Breaking.

Emancipation Discussed in the Senate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

Lieut. Colonel Brown, of the Third New Jersey regiment, the first regiment at Manassas, confirms the statement of the rebels' barbarous treatment of the bodies of Union soldiers buried at Bull Run. He found over a table in one tent a skull with "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*" and the Virginia coat of arms inscribed. Other skulls were used as ladles. Bones were used as pipes.

Mr. Pringle, an unnaturalized Scotchman resident at Manassas during the winter, relates incidents of rebel disentombing, of savage decapitation, and of a procession with skulls on bayonets.

The proceedings against the *Sunday Chronicle* for a paragraph relating to military movements, awakens considerable interest here. It is known that it was done at the instance of a correspondent of the *Herald*, who insisted on telegraphing the paragraph unless it was brought to the attention of the War Department. Other Washington journals have frequently published news which the censor excluded from dispatches to journals at a distance. The *Herald* is especially fierce because it has been warned several times itself.

Senator Sumner has introduced a bill repealing the old law forbidding persons of color to transport or aid in the transportation of mails.

The House has already considered some twenty sections of the tax bill, and has amended all the sections, though not in important particulars. One amendment provides that assessors in California be paid higher prices than in other States, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It seems from a paper transmitted from the War Department to the Senate that Gen. McClellan charges the Government the monthly sum of a hundred and twenty dollars for the rent of offices; Gen. Halleck charges one hundred and thirty-six; Gen. Buell two hundred and thirty; Gen. Wool (at Troy) four hundred and twenty; Gen. Butler (at Boston) seventy; Gen. Rosecrans (at Wheeling) forty-six; Gen. Dix occupies offices belonging to the Government at Baltimore.

A brigade of rebel cavalry, infantry, and artillery, was reported last Sunday night within a mile of Manassas, but didn't venture to attack.

Mr. Hale, in the course of discussion on a resolution to submit Stark's case to the Judiciary Committee, intimated that, in confirming Emory as Brig. General, yesterday, the Senate considered the question of his loyalty as concluded by the previous confirmation of him as Lieut. Colonel.

At its last session Congress authorized the increase of the marine corps, but up to this time there have been no nominations of officers made. A battalion of marines recently went to the seat of war under no higher officers than Lieutenants. The delay is said to be caused by a pressure in favor of the promotion to a colonelcy of a Maryland Paymaster, now a Major stationed in Washington. But for the Attorney General's decision that staff officers are not in line of promotion, it is believed the promotion would have been made.

A list of appointments recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, in which his name does not appear, has been in the President's hands for a fortnight.

The Captains at Fortress Monroe, and other high naval officers, unite in saying that it is the best thing possible for the Merrimac to get to sea, as she is not a good sea boat and can be easily run down in deep water.

Secretary Chase said to-day that the daily outgoes are now *four millions.* It is believed that the accruing liabilities of the several departments are a million more daily. Another head of a department says the army of the Potomac costs between two and three hundred millions more than enough to build two hundred iron-clad vessels, with which we could whip the world.

Information from several sources establishes the fact that the four iron-clad gunboats which the rebels are building—two at Mobile and two at New Orleans—are but little stronger than Hollins's Turtle, and not nearly so formidable as the Merrimac.

A portion of Banks's corps reached Manassas to-day, having marched *via* Strasburg and Manassas Gap Railroad.

Among the cadets at large just appointed by the President are Ed. W. Baker and Erasmus D. Keyes of Illinois, William H. Upham of Wisconsin, and Edmund K. Sharp and Chas. Woodson Bates of Missouri.

The War Department will probably authorize the arming of the Indians on the Kansas border, as Commissioner Dole advises it.

A spy arrested within our lines, had a pass from the Provost Marshal, and documents signed by Beauregard. The Conduct of the War Committee has investigated the matter of passes, and some queer facts are coming to light.

The Ways and Means Committee are still altering the tax bill. On quack medicines they have reduced the tax and removed it from affidavits and acknowledgments and to put on deeds record. Foreign varnishes to be taxed like home-made.

General Burnside was confirmed a Major General to-day. No action has taken place touching General Buell's nomination as Major General.

Wendell Phillips had an interview with President Lincoln to-day, by special invitation.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is considered that we have secured great military advantages by the capture of Newburn, and it places the safety of Gen. Burnside beyond question.

Many exaggerated statements having been made as to the mortality in the army here. It is ascertained from sources that are official, that the number of deaths among the regulars stationed here for the quarter ending March, 1861, was 28; for the quarter ending June, 33 regulars and 46 volunteers; for the quarter ending September, 48 regulars, 79 volunteers, and for the quarter ending December, 108 regulars, and 2,970 volunteers; total deaths 3,990, of which 100 was from wounds. The above deaths were in 257 regiments, including those of the army of the Potomac.

The limits of the Department to which Gen. Hunter has been assigned, having been incorrectly stated, it may not be improper to say that it comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gen. Sherman will be retained in the Department under Gen. Hunter, and Gen. Brannan probably, also.

Senator Sumner will to-morrow introduce a bill repealing an act originally passed in 1810, and declaring that "henceforth no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails."

Hon. Richard Franchot of the 19th N. Y. District, has obtained the signatures of about 150 Senators and Representatives, to a memorial to Congress, asking that better rations be served out to the army.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: The Clothing Inspection Board concluded its labors to-day, and submitted its report to the Quartermaster General. Over two million dollars worth of clothing are condemned. The testimony taken revealed gross frauds perpetrated against the Government. These frauds are consequent upon collusion between contractors and inspectors.

Com. Goldsborough has received intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. It was just on the eve of making an attack on Newberne, N. C.

The Supreme Court has decided, after an elaborate argument of cases, namely, the United States against Lysander Babbitt, and the United States against Robert Coles, in favor of the United States, settling therein that registers and receivers of public lands cannot retain the fees on military bounty land warrants, beyond the compensation of $3,000 per annum, (to which they were limited by the act of 1818. This decision of a long contested question, saves to the Government nearly a million of dollars. The argument on behalf of the Government, was prepared and conducted by Assistant Attorney General Coffey.

It is reported that there are various railroad representatives here preparing application to Congress for pecuniary assistance to complete the present lines and open new routes, to an amount exceeding in the aggregate fifteen million dollars. A strenuous effort will be made to induce Congress to aid their plans, either by the Government endorsing their bonds, or in the shape of a donation upon the ground of national necessity.

Information received at the State Department indicates a very vigorous reaction against Gen. Mosquera. Neither the Government of the United States, or that of Great Britain has ever recognized that Government.

Brigadier Gen. Burnside was this afternoon confirmed by the Senate as Major General of volunteers.

Diplomatic circles are sensibly disturbed here by authentication received from Cuba indicating a serious misunderstanding between the allied powers in Mexico.

The Naval Committee formally voted in favor of the appropriation sufficient to complete the Stevens battery, and fifteen millions for the construction of iron clad steamers.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the relatives of Capt. Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac at the late fight, have written to his relatives in this city from Baltimore, that he is dead, and his body is to be brought to the old homestead, on the Eastern shore of Maryland for interment.

A movement is on foot relative to the impeachment of all those who have, in any form, shape, or manner, aided or abetted the interests of secession. A member of Congress has now on his desk a resolution which he will offer at the first opportune moment, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into this matter of general impeachment, and report at an early date by bill or otherwise.

Further from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Further advices per the Roanoke confirm the statement that English troops are about to leave Mexico. A portion of the Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the rest to Orizaba.

Gen. Prim commands the allied forces.

The name of the American murdered in Mexico is Addison T. Arlin.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—An intelligent young man to take the care of horses and carriage for a family. Good references required. Address Post Office Box 711. mh19 n600 3t

WANTED—To Rent for a term of years, a medium-sized House with modern improvements, and Stable attached, in South Division, east of State street and north of Ringold Place. Rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Possession taken April 1st or May 1st. Address Post Office Box 1050, Chicago. mh19 n601-1w

WANTED.—A situation by a young girl to do chamber or dining room work—also would go as nurse. Good references given. Address "M," at this office. mh19 n607 3t

WANTED—By a respectable woman a situation to do Sewing, has worked at the tailor's trade, is also proficient in the use of Singer's Sewing Machine and would like to work with one of them. Apply at 3 Michigan Avenue. mh19-n618-1t

WANTED—Board wanted for a gentleman, his wife and child. Terms must be moderate. Address "S. K.," Post Office Box 1795. mh19 n621-3t

WANTED—By a young man who can give good references from last employers, a situation as Book-keeper, Salesman or Clerk in a Dry Goods Grocery or Commission House. Address Post Office Box 3567. mh19-n606 1w

FOR SALE.—A span of Bay Horses, 15 hands high, five and six years old, will work single or double. Inquire at JOHN HOWE'S Sale stable, 131 Kinzie street. mh19-n616-1t

WANTED—A good second hand Safe, Fire King or Herring's Patent preferred. Address Post Office Box 4469. mh19-n613-3t

WANTED—A man who understands farming and gardening. English or American preferred. Best of references required. One who suits will find a permanent situation. Address Post Office Box 3268, Chicago, Ill. mh19-n607-3t

FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS! —Just received a FULL ASSORTMENT of the above, to which I would call the attention of Nurserymen, Gardeners and dealers. Basement No. 2 Board of Trade Building. Post Office Box 6008. mh19 n629 1m W. H. RICE.

WANTED—To rent from first of May, a small comfortable house, on Wabash or cross streets between Wabash and Michigan, between Eldridge Court and Washington streets. No objection to a small family remaining in house at board. Address personally, at 100 Wabash, or Post Office Box 222 by letter. CHARLES E. THOMPSON. mh19-n624 3t

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, from 1st of May next, a pleasant house in the South Division, with not less than ten rooms, with modern improvements. Any one having such a house can find a prompt paying tenant by addressing Box 2858, Chicago.

MOSS—Suitable for Upholsterers and Carriage Makers' purposes. We have still a fair stock in store. Also, COTTON BATTING—both of which we are offering to the trade at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere. E. B. DUNHAM & Co. mh19-n618-1m 21 Main street, Saint Louis, Mo.

MACHINE STAVES.—Ham cask staves made to order. Kiln dried Whisky barrel staves on hand. All staves dressed and jointed. Address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3052, or call at 119 Monroe street. mh19 n617-3t

FOR SALE—One Express Wagon, Horse and Harness. Apply at Bovington's Stable, on State street, or to D. N. CORWITH. mh19-n615-3t

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE TO RENT.—The four story Brick House, No. 18 Third avenue, with every modern convenience, good cellars, etc., is for rent from the first of May. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH FRANK, 179 Lake street. mh19-n621-3t

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 S. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate. mh19 n615-3t

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 46, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars, on North Clark street. Also, No. 42 and 40, Kinzie street, all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. I will also rent a part or the whole of the large four story Brick Store, with basement, No. 217 South Water street, near Wells street bridge. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 242 South Water street. mh19-n599-1w

TO RENT—A Farm for rent from the first of April next. An excellent **FARM OF 80 ACRES,** on Union Ridge, and about 4 miles northwest of the City limits, in Section 23, Town 40, Range 13, with good house, barn and out buildings. The Farm is divided into six or seven fields, with board fences throughout. A five acre hog (tight) pasture and about 12 acres under slough. The house is beautifully situated on the edge of a grove of young timber and commands an extensive view of Chicago. The whole will be rented low to a good tenant who will take care of the property. Apply to Mr. DANIEL BOOTH, Jefferson, or the owner, C. COOKSON, No. 7 Court House. mh 9 n622-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good House on Wabash avenue on leased ground, with water and gas. Only $650. Inquire of J. H. BR..., 88, Water street. mh19-n601-3t

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! People's Pension and Bounty Money Office, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill., 95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13.

In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing amount of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with

Economy, Fidelity and Despatch.

We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: We have an Unabridged Compilation of all the United States Statutes on these subjects, together with all Federal decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has had fifteen years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington for the prosecution of our clients' claims. This will virtually ensure success, and also enable us to make returns to our clients IMMEDIATELY, but do the work of prosecuting and collecting claims all within our own firm, hence our clients have to pay but

ONE FEE.

And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Department. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.

TO REGIMENTS.—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be done at the close of the war. The benefit of an application now is, that by so doing these claims can (at the close of the war) be got before the Departments to be audited prior to the hundreds of thousands that will then be filed. All information, blank forms, documents, &c., furnished free by us. Soldiers and officers who would wish to provide for their families in case they fall victims to the casualities of war, may write and employ us (and they are requested to notify their friends of having done so) to collect their dues. If they die, should they die or be killed in the service, the bounty becoming immediately due, will be collected and transmitted to their families. Should the party so employing us survive, the bounty will be collected at the close of the war and remitted to him.

All returns are made to our clients in gold. Claims forwarded to Washington every morning. Liberal arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States.

To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers from their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. P. S.—Claimants addressed by letter free. Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill. Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 12 & 13. Refer to G. N. Cushman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. F. Ferry, Chicago, Ill. mh19-n619-1m Post Office Box 3661.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the Co. of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 9th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned a Deed of Trust of the lots of land and premises hereinafter mentioned, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described, made by the said Zimmerman and Bergman, all of even date with said deed, ... [remainder of notice illegible] ... GEORGE W. LAY, Jr., Trustee. J. P. CLARKSON, Attorney. Chicago, March 19, 1862.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 bushels Mississippi and Tennessee Upland Cotton Seed, suitable for planting. For sale by W. ... DEWEY & CO. ... South Water street.

New Advertisements.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis. mh19-n623-1y

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of this Association for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the rooms of the Association, On Saturday, March 22d, 1862. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock of that day and remain open until 7 o'clock P. M. The meeting for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Committee and the transaction of business, will commence at 7½ o'clock. PHILLIP WADSWORTH, President. D. W. PERKINS, Rec. Sec. mh19 n631 3t

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! FOR SALE.—300 cords good dry BEACH AND MAPLE, at our yards, 410 North Water street and South end of of Rush street bridge. PORTER & CARTER. mh19-n622 6tnet

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. German Chemical, New York Chemical, Assirian Chemical. Sold by all wholesale and retail Grocers. mh19 n604-1m

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING. No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill. mh19 n606-1m

CHICAGO, March 18th, 1862.—By mutual consent the firm of CORWITH & YOUNG is this day dissolved. The business of said firm will be closed up by David N. Corwith, to whom all payments must be made. DAVID N. CORWITH, WM. YOUNG.

LITTLE BEAUTY.—A Piano Forte got up in Boston that is bound to Revolutionize the whole Piano Family, And comes within the reach of every one. Call and see at No. 115 Lake street. mh 9-n619-3t N. GOOLD.

BRYAN HALL.—For one week only, commencing MONDAY, March 21st. HERRMANN, The Great Prestidigitateur. Full particulars in future advertisements. mh19 n626-3t

50,000 FLOUR BARREL Staves and Heading At $6 per Thousand. JOHN B. KING, 242 South Water street, foot of Franklin. mh19-n628-3t

Our Captain's LAST WORDS. WORDS AND MUSIC BY HENRY C. WORK. New Song for the Times. Price, 25 cents. Sheet Music sent to all parts of the country, post-age paid, on receipt of marked price. ROOT & CADY, 95 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. mh17-n558-9tnet

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

TINNERS' STOCK. PRICES REDUCED.
IC—10x14 Tin .... $10.50 Per Box.
IX—10x14 Tin .... $12.50 " "
IC—14x20 Charcoal Terne, $10.25 " "
All other extra sizes in proportion to NEW YORK COST. The above prices are for first quality Charcoal Brands. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. mh20-n69-1y1sty

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 21 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. jn18-n1-1y1stp

TO IMPROVE THE BLOOD, TO GIVE TONE TO THE STOMACH, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, Use the Great Tonic and Invigorator, BITTER WINE OF IRON. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET. mh19-n1-1y

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons visiting to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. ja20-n1-1y

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER **$8,000,000!** Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will do good when called for, twenty, or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee. ja8-n361-3mlstp

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, ... Apply to JAS. WARRACK, General Western Agent ... H. PETTIBONE, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal. jn18-n1-1y

EVENING SCHOOL CONTINUED.—Mr. ... will continue his Evening School at ... Day School continued.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

A DESPERATE RESORT.

The desperate onslaught made upon the TRIBUNE, in consequence of its just, logical and patriotic position on the slavery question and the conduct of the war, has resulted in the paragraph which we quote below. Lying, blackguarding, and bullying having failed, the resort now is to be to mob law. Witness the following from the secession organ, the Chicago *Times*, of the 18th:

> There has been a very strong disposition in the public mind of this city during the past few days, to visit the morning abolition newspaper concern out of its habitation, after the manner of shelling out the rebels from Island No. 10. If the only needed a spark to produce the threatened explosion, that is the popular indignation against the concern.
>
> While there are but few things which we deprecate more than mob law, we do not doubt that it would contribute to the public peace and common good of the country should all the abolition newspaper concerns be shelled out of their habitations.

The *Times* means that the arguments of the TRIBUNE in favor of a liberal, humane and common sense policy on the slavery question are unanswerable; that its appeals for the exercise of justice have touched and quickened the pulses of the popular heart; that its urgency to have the war so carried on that rebellion may be speedily put down without the imporerishment of the nation and the dishonor of the people, are having their weight; hence, force, wielded after the manner of the South against all who contend for free speech, must be invoked. That's it. That's secession in one of its manifestations. That's the "Democracy" that the *Times* is endeavoring to inculcate. Fortunately the TRIBUNE can afford to defy malice like that; and we copy the paragraph not to show the agencies that are openly invoked to put us down, but to point out the real malignancy and the atrocious principles of that sheet which assumes to speak for the Democracy of Illinois. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE represents the feeling and hopes of a majority of the people, of this State and the Northwest. On the slavery question, it is in perfect accord with the convictions of right and duty which animate the President in the discharge of his high trusts. It speaks the sentiments of three-fourths of the volunteer army; and when it is "shelled out," for the gratification of the cowardly drivellers who entreat an irresponsible mob to do what they never dare undertake, the other "Abolitionists," from the President down to the army drummer boy, must prepare to submit to a like punishment which, the satanic *Times* being accuser and judge, will be visited upon their heads. The animus of the pro-slavery party—the intolerance, the ready resort to the bludgeon or the mob, and flagrant disregard of sacred rights when their exercise provokes hate—never dies. The *Times* has mistaken its theatre. Paragraphs like that we quote might do in Memphis, or Charleston, when their object was a man accused of Unionism or of disloyalty to the Slave Power. In either place they would provoke what the *Times* invites. But in Chicago, a city pre-eminent for its observance of law, and its attachment to order, and in which the toleration of opinion is so broad and comprehensive that the *Times* can daily spout its treason and go on unharmed, such incitements to violence should not go unpunished.

A PROBABLE RESULT.

It is impossible to foresee what effect the occupation of Tennessee will have upon the traitors who forced her out of the Union; but all accounts from Nashville—the centre of the slaveholding interest which controls the State—concur in saying that the malignity of the rebels, he and she, military and civic, rages without sensible abatement. The manifestation of their diabolical spirit ranges along every act of insult and injury from the sneers and spittings of the women, to the shooting of our pickets and the wanton murder of the stragglers, by the men. In all they say and do, in their swagger and boasting, in their affectation of forced humility under conquest, and in their vaunting what will be done, they betray the determination not to come back to an observance of their obligations under the Constitution and the laws. The Federal officials are behaving with great leniency to offenders, and with discretion toward citizens. The property and rights of all are sacredly respected. The soldiers of the corps of occupation are well disciplined and obedient to command; but what is due to a sense of right and to a determination not to oppress, is attributed to fear of exasperating the chivalrous sons of the South. At all events, it is certain that the halcyon days which the confidence journals have predicted—days in which the Union men of Secessia, relieved of the incubus which treason has rolled upon them, would rush into the arms of the Federal soldiers, hurrpy in the sight of the old flag once more, and henceforth resolved to do and die in its maintenance—have not yet come. What Governor Johnson may do in his military administration—how far, as the representative of the poor whites from whom he sprung he may succeed in awakening the sense of patriotic duty which rebellion has overborne—time alone can determine. We confess that we have little confidence in his ultimate success. In the East, where slavery is weak and loyalty comparatively strong, he may build up a party that will endure. But wherever the virus of the man-selling disease has had free course in the body politic,—where the doctrines of barbarism and force have been practiced so long that the dominant class have become despots and the niggerless whites cowards—the cause of the contention—the tap-root of the rebellion—must, we believe, be destroyed, and the incentives to treason removed before permanent peace can be made. And what is probably true of West Tennessee is probably true of all the blacker portions of the entire South. And unconsciously, and almost before we are aware of the change, the armies of the Republic will necessarily, by the pressure of events that are beyond human control, be compelled to become the army of emancipation upon the plan the President has laid down. That class of interest which is the outgrowth of crime, the parent of treason and the support of rebellion, must give way. The march of events is onward toward the disenthrallment of the Republic from the heavy and hated yoke of the arrogant and cruel slave power. This is the Nineteenth Century, and the world is governed by ideas!

TO BE CONTINUED!

We understand that Jeff. Malone, Esq., Postmaster at Gallatin, under the Confederate Government, has accepted the office under the Federal Government, and the mail to and from that place will be specially re-established.—*Nashville Republican*, 13th.

If that slave-holding oligarchy is not to be crippled; if the unhung miscreants who have fattened on the Union while laboring to destroy it, are not to be excluded from all official participation in Federal affairs, and, as far as possible, from all official connection with the affairs of their respective States, the warwill be renewed within a year after peace is made. We know nothing of the particular case which the Nashville paper relates; but we lay down a general principle which is essential to the safety of the country; and before Congress adjourns we trust that a law will be passed making the appointment or election of rebels to Federal offices illegal and void; and wherever, as in Tennessee, a State Government is to be re-organized, we hope the Legislature will imitate the Congressional example, and put up a bar between all rebels and the enjoyment of all official honors, which no traitor will ever be able to overleap. What! are Tombs, Davis, Wigfall and their confederates to go back to the Senate, and Hindman, Pryor, Cobb & Co. to the House?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1862.

The exploits of the little Monitor continue to be a source of wonder and congratulation. A lively controversy has sprung up as to the priority of claim to the invention. I find in *Blackwood's Magazine* of November, 1860, (page 684,) the following paragraphs in an article on "iron-clad ships of war," speaking particularly of "the invention of Captain Cowper Coles for shielding guns' crews with *iron cupolas*."

> "We refer to this *raft* of Captain Coles because it shows that the necessary for an iron shield to protect guns' crews had taken a firm hold of the minds of naval officers."

Then in a foot note on the same page we find the following report of a commissioner appointed to examine Capt. Coles's model:

> "H. M. S. STROMBOLI,
>
> "KAMATH, in the Black Sea, 13th Nov. 1855.
>
> "Pursuant to an order from Rear Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Kt. K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., we, whose names are hereto subscribed, have reported on board H. M. S. Stromboli, to inspect a gun raft proposed by commander C. P. Coles, R. N. and we are of opinion that the invention is one of the *greatest practical value*.
>
> "It appears by the model which Commander Coles has produced that the raft combines many advantages, amongst which are: 1st, light draft of water; 2d, facility of propulsion; 3d simplicity and rapidity of construction; 4th, great buoyancy—and heavy gun or mortar can be used on each with great precision of fire; 5th, protection of the crew.
>
> "Looking to the probable results of future operations against our present enemy, we are further of opinion that this proposal merits the favorable attention of H. M. Government, and in order that the full benefit may be derived from the invention we think it desirable that Commander Coles should be directed to proceed to England and personally explain his proposal to their lordships.
>
> "We further suggest that the present circumstances necessitate this.
>
> [Signed] President, Rear-Admiral Sir Houston STEWART, K. C. B., second in command.
>
> Capt. ARTHUR CUMMINS, R. N.
>
> Capt. D. CHARLEWOOD, R. N.
>
> Mr. RUSSELL, Chief Engineer of H. M. S. Royal Albert.
>
> Carpenter of H. M. S. Nankin.
>
> Capt. H. HAY, R. M. S. Hannibal."

In the December number (1860) of the same magazine is an allusion to a report of the Royal Defense Commission, which says, "A method of mounting guns *in cupolas on revolving tables* has been submitted to the committee, no brief of this plan has yet been submitted." It would appear from the complaining tone of the article in *Blackwood* that the plan did not commend itself sufficiently to the Admiralty to secure a trial. It is stated in an editorial paragraph in the New York *Tribune* that Capt. Ericsson tried to get his plan adopted by Louis Napoleon during the Crimean war. If he did, he is now still entitled to the *whole* honor of the Monitor. Otherwise he can claim only the successful application of it to war purposes, which, however, of itself is sufficient for the ambition of one person.

It is now manifest that Congress ought to repeal the present act appropriating $1,000,000 for additional stone fortifications. The money would pay for twenty-five Monitors, and if expended for forts will be sure to be wasted, and worse than wasted, for somebody will be sure to be corrupted by handling it.

The statistics of the Sanitary Commission show that the deaths in the army of the Potomac average about 1,500 per week. The force of say 225,000, which is about 13 to each of the 240 regiments every thirty days. But if our men have been hitherto comparatively return home; they will not be so much longer. Bullets they may not attain, but Yellow Jacks will meet them in due season along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Sanitary Commission may be never so active and intelligent, but they have indeed done a work which will one day astound the country,) the malaria and heat of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, will fight against us with vastly worse results than the pine columbiads at Centreville, and there is no better way to avert the threatened and inevitable slaughter than to call in the services of the loyal blacks in the sickly Gulf section. They can do both the working and the fighting. They can hold garrisons in the neighborhood of the yellow fever swamps, where a breath of the tainted air is death to a Northern white man, and where a single night's rest is death to a Southern white man. Here Providence points us to the way, and only with the suggestions of wisdom and humanity, but with the enforcement of a strong necessity. May we see our duty ere the thinned ranks of our soldiers fall faster than in every battle smote them, shall bring us to our knees!

The Powell and Davis controversy amused the Senate a couple of days last week. The Hon. Garrett's speech on this occasion was somewhat shorter than his effort on the Bright case—commencing as far down in the annals of time as the condition of Noah's ark, and giving small attention to the reign of Tiberius Cæsar. It was a clear case of pot calling kettle black. The majority of the Senate voted for Powell, for far the Kentucky Legislature would send another man as bad as Davis. Each of the twain occupied a whole day in discussing the other's loyalty, and it was proved by each that the other was a traitor.

Since the promulgation of the tax bill there has been an excitement touching hooped skirts. The manufacturers of the article have protested against what they deem a heavy imposition on their wares, while the jobbers view the prospective rise with alarm. Two dollars per dozen for the cheaper kinds and four dollars for the dearer, seems onerous. Fortunately there is a way to avoid the tax, while still clinging to the skirts. The bill exempts those made of steel or other metallic substance. By substituting whalebone, or bamboo, or osier willow, the ladies can still have spreading skirts at living rates. The most unpleasant feature of the controversy is the incentive which the topic gives to Members of Congress to perpetrate coarse jokes. I am sorry to say that such a tendency has been manifest since the meeting of the manufacturers was held in New York to avert the danger to their craft. It is believed that when that section of the bill comes under discussion, the House will go into secret session under Senator Wade's joint rule.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Charge made by Fourteen of the Lincoln Cavalry without Support—Hundred and Fifty Rebels—Kill three, wound four, and capture eleven.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, March 11, 1862.

Gen. Kearney pushed out two companies of the New York Lincoln Cavalry to guard a gang of laborers who were repairing the railroad at Burk's Station, a few miles south of Fairfax Court House. About eleven o'clock he ordered a detachment of fourteen men of the Lincoln cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Hidden, to advance to a certain point on the road, feel the enemy's position, and report. They soon came upon one of the enemy's outposts, about a dozen cavalry and fifty of his infantry were posted. Seeing the cavalry advancing, the enemy quickly formed and commenced firing, the arms used being Kentucky rifles. Without waiting for a dash on the part of the cavalry now became irresistible. Quickly Lieut. Hidden told off his men, and placing himself at their head, dashed down upon the rebels at full speed, cheering and shouting to his men as he went. A majority of the rebels, astonished at the intrepidity of the charge, took to their heels and scampered off in true Virginia style. The rest fought desperately. Lieut. Hidden fell from his horse dead. A rifle ball entered his left shoulder, curved through his neck, and came out at the check, killing him almost instantly. Lieut. Hidden was a brother-in-law of William Webb, the celebrated shipbuilder of New York. He was a young man of fine personal appearance, brave as a lion, and much beloved by both officers and men, who deeply regret his loss. Corporal Eugene Lewis now took the command, and the fight became even more desperate. Seven of the rebels had their horses killed, and were forced to engage the enemy hand to hand. Corporal Lewis, dismounted, cheered his men on, fighting himself like a tiger, killing two of the enemy and wounding a third. Some of these rebels had resolved to die rather than be taken prisoners, and on refusing to surrender had to be brought to their senses by a pistol ball. Those who were deprived of his rifle and bayonet, and then drew one of the strangest looking bowie-knives and continued to defend himself in the most desperate manner until he was despatched by a ball from a revolver. His weapons are now trophies in the hands of the trooper who proved his victor. The whole thing was done completely and well. We killed three, wounded five and made prisoners of eleven, who were marched off before their fleeing comrades half time to cover themselves. Corporal Lewis, son-in-law of the rebel lieutenants at a distance, heading south, mounted Lieut. Hidden's horse and went in pursuit. He soon overtook and bagged the game, who turned out to be a West Point cadet specimen of the reduced chivalry—a real whisky drinker and tobacco grinder. The F. F. V. had serious objections to being taken prisoner by one of their rank, and thus rendering to a corporal." A few raps with the back of the corporal's sabre on the rebel's shoulders soon brought him to his senses and lowered his dignity. He is now sharing the fate of his fellow rebels in a comfortable prison in Washington. Gen. Kearney, who saw the fight from a distance, declares it one of the most brilliant dash and desperate bit of fighting he ever saw. He took each man by the hand on his return and complimented him for his bravery.

Rev. Dr. Clover Vindicates Himself.

Rev. L. P. Clover, of Springfield, Ill., writes to the St. Louis *Democrat* a correction, of which we give the pith:

> One of the reporters of a Chicago paper says: "During his remarks Mr. Joslyn stated that spies and traitors had come to the State and city, and that a clergyman officiated at the opening of the Convention, who conscientiously refused to pray for the President of the United States and the Government."
>
> All that I have ever uttered in prayer in the Convention when acting as Chaplain, was taken literally from some of the prophesies in Scripture, or from the book of Common prayer. I have never, to my knowledge, used a sentence of my own composition. Members of the Convention present, and familiar with the forms of the Church, will testify, that my custom has been to use the collects, or other prescribed forms of prayer from the prayer book, concluding with one of the two prayers for peace, composed, respectively, by the Bishops of Connecticut and Minnesota, and recommended for the use of his clergy by the Bishop of Illinois.
>
> As to the charge made by Mr. Joslyn, that I constantly refused to pray for the President of the United States and the Government, it is untrue. I have never in my recollection, omitted, on any occasion, public worship, to offer the prayer for the President, or for Congress, when in session, or had any desire to do so. Several members of Mr. Lincoln's family are communicants of the church of which I am rector. They can, and will if called upon, bear testimony to the correctness of my statement in this particular.

☞ They are talking about a lousy contract in New Bedford, which exempted five per cent. of a large amount to a Government agent as palm-a-bey.

CASUALTIES AT PEA RIDGE.

Letter from Col. Julius White.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE, 3d DIVISION, SUGAR CREEK, Ark., March 10, 1862.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

I have but a moment before the courier leaves in which to write, but employ that for the purpose of saying that the 37th and 36th Illinois Volunteers, with the Peoria Light Artillery, constitute this command. I have fought Ben McCulloch's forces and McIntosh's, and with the support of the Pocahontas (Iowa) Battalion of Cavalry, under the command of Major Bussey, have driven the enemy from Bentonville, three miles beyond Elkhorn Tavern, to Cross Hollows, eight miles, and from all indications, never had any sleep since.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must be immense. Their dead are common and stunted oak. Then we left the plain which is here gradually merged into a line of bare, rolling hills, of slight elevation. Here the solid shot struck usually, the water leaking off down all the hollows.

We now descried a large white house, with out-buildings and pailing around it. The place was still evidently inhabited, as we saw two or three officers directing their way toward it, across the fenceless fields. Riding up, we found the occupants in the yard, telling their story to a dozen officers and men. That was an old man with rheumy eyes, his son, and his wife, and a boy of twelve. A strapping quadroon girl with a mop, and a sick, sorry-looking white at the well, and serving it out in a tumbler to a ring of thirsty visitors, among whom was the Prince de Joinville, patiently waiting his turn. He came next after a cavalry private.

The hills now sloped down eastward toward Bull Run, which was some two-thirds or three-fourths of a mile off. The road to Lewinsville, about a quarter of a mile to the left, was the highest land between the foot of the Alleghanies and Washington. Here we could see for miles in every direction. Here was a *few camps on the road*, but none of them seemed to have been very recently occupied.

Utterly dispirited, ashamed and humiliated, I return from this visit to the rebel stronghold, feeling that their retreat is our defeat. For seven months we have waited, organising a powerful army, until its drill and equipment should be so complete that we might safely advance against the "Gibraltar" of rebellion; we have forborne to make a single forward, swift pursuit, to be sure that we should not have to step back again; we have allowed the river communication to our Capital to be blockaded, our press gags as a nation, to be compelled to stretch out of our noble people to be stretched to the utmost, and the wings of our vast line of operations to be weakened, that we might not fall when the decisive hour for action came. And now, since we have moved, we see that our enemies, like the Chinese, have frightened us by their solid guns and the wearing of devils' masks. We have invented a powerful pensive steam engine, in order to extract the fangs from a flea, but when we put on the flea-collar we have remembered to run.

I am not a military man, you know. I could be easily puzzled by a dexterous use of the technology of a staff officer. I hear on good authority, that several officers of high rank have declared: "The fortifications at Centerville were perfectly impregnable." Impregnable? Good God! What contemptible ideas of impregnability must the crowds of Nashville have seen Gen. Gordon the position at Centreville is not so strong—yet we took Gen. Gordon. We have seen Chepultepec, that Gibraltar of Mexico, although we took it. I have seen Narva; the hill is twice as steep, and twice as high; but 8,000 Swedes, charging up it, drove 80,000 Russians, under Peter the Great, from their intrenchments. This is supposing, of course, that we should be so obliging as to attack the rebels just after they had intrenched nearly defied, omitting the opportunities of turning their position.

CONCLUSIONS.

I do not wish to be understood as blaming any individual. I was most favorably impressed, but hill, with the brother of Gen. McClellan, and with his evident success in resolving under out of chaos. I have deprecated the popular impatience with the inaction of the army of the Potomac during the winter, and insisted that the organising power which had molded a demoralized military mob into obedient capacity for action should be allowed to finish its work. But now is the time, without interference. It is for those in authority to judge where the blame lies. But, using my eyes and my ears—employing (modestly enough) the common powers of reflection—I cannot escape this following conclusion:

First—That the topographical character of the position at Manassas has been wholly misunderstood. Instead of a high plain, with ascending terraces, furnishing concentric lines of defense, it is a low plain, of which the only natural advantage is the stream of Bull Run, with a low bluff bank.

Second—That this position at Centreville, though naturally formidable to an advance from Fairfax, has no flank or rear defenses, is imperfectly fortified, and, from all indications, never had any siege guns.

Third—That the vans of four strong forts near Manassas Junction, on an open plain, do not constitute a strategic position of any importance.

Fourth—That the strongest of the rebel works was inferior, both in construction and armament, to the weakest of our forts on the Virginia side of Washington.

Fifth—That the rebels never had, at any time, in all the camps between Centreville and Manassas, more than 75,000.

Sixth—That an advance of our whole army made any time since the *first of November last would very likely have reached Manassas with as much expedition and as little loss as the advance at this time.* It is scarcely likely that the rebels, who have been all along so well informed as to our strength and our contemplated movements, would have hazarded an engagement which must have resulted disastrously to them.

There are many little incidents of this excursion which I must relate, but enough for to-day. One reflection, however, must be added before I close. The intelligent contraband whom I conversed with at Manassas told me distinctly, in these words: "They said, when they was hurryin' off, that you would be *here every night.*" The batteries on the Potomac were vacated in haste, immediately after Gen. Hooker was ordered to cross the river.

STRENGTH OF REBEL REGIMENTS.

[Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

A visitor to Manassas examined the provision returns of seven companies of the 21st North Carolina Regiment, which he found in a heap of papers. The highest number of men in any of these companies was 64, and generally shown to be 47, others showed less than 40 men. If there were no more in the other three companies, the regiment was between 400 and 500 strong. The returns of other companies belonging to different regiments averaged no more men. Irish deserters said that 50 Irish furloughs, desertions, &c., several regiments had dwindled down to 200.

By what a bugbear has the Capital of the Nation been beleaguered and the Treasury bankrupted!

Two apparently well-to-do farmers, living ten miles beyond Manassas, came in yesterday. They continued to live through it all until the Fourth Maine and Fourth Rhode Island Regiments occupying party is to search for indications of such traps. Nothing of the kind has been discovered.

The young French aids rode around in great glee. Prince de Joinville, rubbing his hands with satisfaction, exclaimed: "Well, now that the Ill. Vol., com'd'g 2d Brigade.

Further Lists of Killed, Wounded and Missing, at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7th and 8th.

FOURTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. Galligan, wounded in hand slightly, by grape shot. Lieut. J. A. Williamson, Adjutant 4th Iowa, slightly wounded in shoulder by grape shot.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—George A. McCoy.

Wounded—Lieutenant Brower; Wm. Lillibridge, S. R. Sansbury, S. O. Payne, Jonathan Fowler, (severely), Geo. M. Miller, David L. Jaycox, Henry Bleach, (severely), Corporal John A. Bannon, 1st Sergeant Geo. A. Henry, Corporal A. B. Henry.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—None.

Wounded—Geo. W. Tucker.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—None.

Wounded—Corporal T. S. Reed, Leroy Slaughter, (severely), James F. Robinson, (dangerously), Lloyd F. Gilbert, (severely), R. L. Darby, (severely.) Henry Bannon, (severely), Henry Lemon, Wm. A. Madison, R. N. Farnsworth, E. C. Mount, George W. Bilke, Abraham Moody, John Strain, Z. T. Baker.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—1st corporal J. W. Whetstone, W. H. Wyman, C. S. Ketchum, B. K. Vaughn, John H. Williams.

Wounded—M Lawrence, (severely,) John Markham, Samuel Cooper, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Seth Rowe, Lewis Solomon, F. M. Smith, A. Tucker, John Swinehart, R. R. Weldon, R. P. Wells, Geo. Burton, (supposed fatally,) 1st sergeant John J. Finley, (wounded and missing,) 2d sergt. Fred. Teale, 3d sergt. Chas. A. Gilham, (severely,) corporal J. D. Chalcraft, (severely,) corporal Wm. Little, (severely,) J. C. Arnold, (wounded in head,) H. B. Berne, (severely,) corporal O. Noble, (severely wounded and missing,) Merrick Davis, R. R. Heywood, C. W. Hanley, (severely,) J. M. Hannon, W. Hoss, Thos. Willis, (severely.)

Missing—Clark Beck.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Third Sergeant, Edwin W. Barnum, Alfred Bowdish, Corporal F. Coryhah.

Wounded—Samuel H. James, (dangerously,) I. Carr, (dangerously), Henry A. Barrett, (severely), Martin Foster, (severely), Corporal Wm. Reeves, Reeves, Chas. W. Green, James Beck, Philip L. Taylor, (severely), Lawrence P. Rhoades.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Corporal Wm. Wilson, William Debusk, James Stuman.

Wounded—Sergeant Abram G. Williams, wagoner W. W. Crandall, Caspar Armheart, Anderson Bird, Albert Bendick, Wm. Logan, G. H. Davis, J. H. Burrows, Jas. Bowden, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Beatty, (severely), Samuel Haines, (severely), J. M. Holliday, (severely,) O. Hall, (severely,) J. W. Smith, (severely,) Thos. Stuart.

COMPANY G.—*Killed*—none.

Wounded—Jas. M. Millsop, (severely), Herman Obenhoff, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Hoffman, D. C. Sipp, (severely), Gemmemmers Goble, (severely), Fred. Beck, C. W. Powers, F. B. Smith, L. S. Barton, Augustus Lewis, A. B. Rumsey, Jacob Rubin, ob.

COMPANY H.—*Killed*—James Lewellen, Geo Ross.

Wounded—Capt. R. Y. Burgaw, Lieut. Lyman Parcher, (badly) Corporal Abram Moore, James M. Dunlap, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Bartlett, Alfred Bartlett, Abisha Franks, Alfred Preshow, W. L. Harlin, (badly,) G. W. Hight, C. D. Lawrence, Andy Blair, Asher Robbins, B. S. Peregrine, John W. Hallif, Alpheus Walkup.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—Second Lieutenant Robert S. Judson, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Corporal.

Wounded—First Sergeant, George A. Robinson, (severely,) second Sergeant, John Keplinger, (severely,) fourth Sergeant Marshall Secore, first Corporal R. S. Everett, (severely,) second Corporal Henry B. Trumbull, (severely,) sixth Corporal Jas. A. Harper, (dangerously,) John S. Adkison, Hans Erickson, John Ecler, Henry Hook, (severely,) Charles Hoffman, Wm. Phillip Miskimmins, William Moore, Samuel H. Moore, (severely,) M. V. B. Brotherton, (severely,) Nathan Coppel, severely,) Thos. Church.

Missing—Samuel H Messinger.

COMPANY K.—*Killed*—Edwin A. Richardson.

Wounded—Second Lieutenant Wm. Snedeker, (mortally), First Corporal Nathan D. King, Second Corporal Thomas J. Jack, Isaac M. Bimms, Alvin M. Brooks, Watson Wardell, Jacob Tannehill, Ambrose L. Scott, John Ewing (severely), George R. Belmer, Reed L. St. Clair, Hiram Severly, Ferdinand Vergen, Joseph Van Gordon (severely), Allen Wood (severely).

RECAPITULATION.

	Engaged.	Killed.	W'n'd.	Mis'g.
Comp. A.	33	1	12	
Comp. B.	17		2	
Comp. C.	59		14	
Comp. D.	53	5	27	1
Comp. E.	63	3	19	
Comp. F.	64	3	16	
Comp. G.	44		10	
Comp. H.	61	3	19	
Comp. I.	57	3	17	1
Comp. K.	59	1	15	
Total, regiment.....	549	18	150	2

FIRST IOWA BATTERY.

Killed—Wm Hall, Reese Parkhurst, Gustavus Gustavinson.

Wounded—Captain J. A. Jones, Lieutenant O. W. Gambell, Sergeant Geo. Henry, W. F. Conner, P. J. Duvall, Thomas Brown, J. B. Nelson, C. Woodmanser, Samuel Black, James Molesworth, John Keaton, R. Skidmore, William Selden, (severely.)

Engaged in battle, 114; killed, 3; officers wounded, 4; privates wounded, 11.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Hendricks, commanding, killed.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—none.

Wounded—Wesley Browsey, Michael Stulti, Noah Gants, Noah Russell, George Day, Michael Devenser.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—*Jeff.* Reynolds.

Wounded—Thomas J. Adams, Thomas A. Kennedy.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Corporal W. W Nandain, Phillip Pfeffer.

Wounded—Corporal Chas. J. Giles, Sergeant John B Watkins and Jas. Bell.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—None.

Wounded—Phil. Brady, Louis Copeland.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Corporal M. Cook.

Wounded—Daniel Zott (since dead), Corporal Obadiah Miller, Corporal Jacob Fisher, Alexander Leffler, Robert Pettigrew, Joseph Wetzig, Pat Lynch.

COMPANY H.—*Killed*—none.

Wounded—John McCurdy, Corporal Jessee Hoosan, Millord Barran.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—none.

Wounded—2d Lieut. Marquesmand, Sergt. W. B. Miller, Corp. V. Johnson, Ed. Holland, David J. Albeart.

COMPANY K.—*Killed*—1st Lieut. Perry Watts, Corp. Abraham Alfrey, F. M. Alfrey.

Wounded—Benj. S. C. Carrill.

Recapitulation—Total killed, 9; wounded, 32.

Company B, Captain Tanner, detached to guard train 16 and from Springfield, and not in the action.

The Condemned Clothing and Swindling Contractors.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Commissioner appointed to investigate the immense swindle in clothing is holding daily sessions at the office of Capt. Daniel G. Thomas, Military Agent. Some of the leading persons, connected with the Philadelphia Arsenal, are here undergoing examination: Col. Crossman, Capt. Allegood, Inspectors Kern, Kelley, Haig, Yates and Perkins. The investigating Board consists of Col. Sackett, Inspector-General; Col. Chapman and Capt. Blanchard. The condemned clothing this week is being warehoused fronting on an entire square, and covering almost as much ground as the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. It comprises over forty thousand infantry coats, over fifty thousand pairs of pants, over fifteen thousand pairs of boots, and almost every other article of clothing, reaching in value about a million of dollars. Nearly all of it was furnished from Philadelphia, and your good city owes it to her fair fame to have the stain removed and the swindlers punished.

Memphis Out-Ranked—General C. F. Smith's New Position.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The fact that a powerful army under the command of Gen. C. F. Smith, had proceeded up the Tennessee river, has been for some time known to us, but we have refrained from mentioning it. The steps have now reached a very authentic announcement of the fact in the operations of the expedition, which has completed the capture of three-quarters of their doomed Confederacy. Brigadier-Gen. Lewis Wallace has marched across the country from the river and broken an important line of railroad communication at Purdy, which is the south east tier of Tennessee counties. Before this time, unquestionably, the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which runs near the Tennessee river, at Decatur, Alabama, has been broken, and railway communication between Generals Johnston and Beauregard severed. We do not see how the opportunities of a powerful army for advancing into the enemy's country can fail to have very important results. Gen. Smith is on the unguarded flank of Memphis, and there is now no good reason for the rebels to abandon their positions on the river above that town, as there was to abandon Columbus and Nashville. New Orleans is indefensible, and must speedily fall.

MANASSAS.

Descriptive Letter of Bayard Taylor.

The Future of the Army of the Potomac.

Strength of the Rebel Regiments.

OPINIONS OF THE N. Y. WORLD.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune, yesterday.]

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT, NEAR Centreville,
March 15, 1862.

Here we are to-night, one of the loveliest nights of the year, encamped at Union Mills, on Bull Run, where the rebels' right wing and the left wing of the loyal army face each other on the historic 21st of July.

Gen. Sumner's Division is encamped to-morrow, having left Fairfax and Sangster's Stations at an early hour this morning. (Farnsworth's Cavalry are with this division.) Here we are delayed by the provoking non-arrival of the provision train—unaccountable and inexcusable, even allowing much for the still shocking bad condition of shocking bad roads. Horses have lost nothing since early morning; men nothing save the little they brought and the less they have "confiscated."

On approaching from Blackburn's Ford, I had ridden in advance of the commander and staff, and met a solitary horseman, a rough, old civilian, with a round cap on his head, jogging along with such a cool, indifferent air, that at first I supposed he might be a farmer of the neighborhood. But as I drew near, in the hope of procuring a little information, he turned his head and I recognized the Prince de Joinville. He rode through the unsavory piles of ruin, inspecting everything with a keen curiosity. "Ah, calssons!" I heard him remark to an officer; "they must have been very near leaving their guns also."

The group of Generals, with McClellan at their head, rode along the track for a quarter of a mile, the horses' hoofs clattering through pots and pans, heaps of iron fragments and broken bottles, to the little redan, which I have already described. It is raised some 40 or 50 feet above the plain, and partly demolished on the east side, showing the walls to have been composed of hogsheads filled with earth. As the entire party of Generals and staff were collected together inside, looking over the mud walls, and enveloped in the smoke from the burning piles of work, the fuse of a mine came involuntarily into my head. On the left, inside the gate, was the entrance to a subterranean magazine. What, if beneath this empty redan there were ton after ton of powder, with a slow match calculated to reach it in twenty-four hours? Here were all our best commanders in a bunch, ready to be exploded. I presume, however, that the first duty of the occupying party is to search for indications of such traps. Nothing of the kind has been discovered.

The young French aids rode around in great glee. Prince de Joinville, rubbing his hands with satisfaction, exclaimed: "Well, now that the Ill. Vol., com'd'g 2d Brigade.

Further Lists of Killed, Wounded and Missing, at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7th and 8th.

FOURTH IOWA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. Galligan, wounded in hand slightly, by grape shot. Lieut. J. A. Williamson, Adjutant 4th Iowa, slightly wounded in shoulder by grape shot.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—George A. McCoy.

Wounded—Lieutenant Brower; Wm. Lillibridge, S. R. Sansbury, S. O. Payne, Jonathan Fowler, (severely), Geo. M. Miller, David L. Jaycox, Henry Bleach, (severely), Corporal John A. Bannon, 1st Sergeant Geo. A. Henry, Corporal A. B. Henry.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—None.

Wounded—Geo. W. Tucker.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—None.

Wounded—Corporal T. S. Reed, Leroy Slaughter, (severely), James F. Robinson, (dangerously), Lloyd F. Gilbert, (severely), R. L. Darby, (severely.) Henry Bannon, (severely), Henry Lemon, Wm. A. Madison, R. N. Farnsworth, E. C. Mount, George W. Bilke, Abraham Moody, John Strain, Z. T. Baker.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—1st corporal J. W. Whetstone, W. H. Wyman, C. S. Ketchum, B. K. Vaughn, John H. Williams.

Wounded—M Lawrence, (severely,) John Markham, Samuel Cooper, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Seth Rowe, Lewis Solomon, F. M. Smith, A. Tucker, John Swinehart, R. R. Weldon, R. P. Wells, Geo. Burton, (supposed fatally,) 1st sergeant John J. Finley, (wounded and missing,) 2d sergt. Fred. Teale, 3d sergt. Chas. A. Gilham, (severely,) corporal J. D. Chalcraft, (severely,) corporal Wm. Little, (severely,) J. C. Arnold, (wounded in head,) H. B. Berne, (severely,) corporal O. Noble, (severely wounded and missing,) Merrick Davis, R. R. Heywood, C. W. Hanley, (severely,) J. M. Hannon, W. Hoss, Thos. Willis, (severely.)

Missing—Clark Beck.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Third Sergeant, Edwin W. Barnum, Alfred Bowdish, Corporal F. Coryhah.

Wounded—Samuel H. James, (dangerously,) I. Carr, (dangerously), Henry A. Barrett, (severely), Martin Foster, (severely), Corporal Wm. Reeves, Reeves, Chas. W. Green, James Beck, Philip L. Taylor, (severely), Lawrence P. Rhoades.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Corporal Wm. Wilson, William Debusk, James Stuman.

Wounded—Sergeant Abram G. Williams, wagoner W. W. Crandall, Caspar Armheart, Anderson Bird, Albert Bendick, Wm. Logan, G. H. Davis, J. H. Burrows, Jas. Bowden, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Beatty, (severely), Samuel Haines, (severely), J. M. Holliday, (severely,) O. Hall, (severely,) J. W. Smith, (severely,) Thos. Stuart.

COMPANY G.—*Killed*—none.

Wounded—Jas. M. Millsop, (severely), Herman Obenhoff, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Hoffman, D. C. Sipp, (severely), Gemmemmers Goble, (severely), Fred. Beck, C. W. Powers, F. B. Smith, L. S. Barton, Augustus Lewis, A. B. Rumsey, Jacob Rubin, ob.

COMPANY H.—*Killed*—James Lewellen, Geo Ross.

Wounded—Capt. R. Y. Burgaw, Lieut. Lyman Parcher, (badly) Corporal Abram Moore, James M. Dunlap, (severely,) Corporal Wm. Bartlett, Alfred Bartlett, Abisha Franks, Alfred Preshow, W. L. Harlin, (badly,) G. W. Hight, C. D. Lawrence, Andy Blair, Asher Robbins, B. S. Peregrine, John W. Hallif, Alpheus Walkup.

COMPANY I.—*Killed*—Second Lieutenant Robert S. Judson, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Corporal.

Wounded—First Sergeant, George A. Robinson, (severely,) second Sergeant, John Keplinger, (severely,) fourth

...P OF HISTORY.

...und at Fernandina—...Yulee—How Seces...ngineered.

[N. Y. Times, Saturday.]

...ded with the expedition ...possession of Fernandina, ...a number of letters, docu...etc., which he picked up ...hasty hegira of the in...approach of the Union force. ...iously enough, turns up a ...ngton, Jan. 7, 1861, written ...United States Senator, ad...ph Finegan, Esq., Tallahas...hich gives us a most in...of the secret doings ...ession conspirators at that ...ographic columns of the ...e day (Jan. 7, 1861,) con...ning Washington dispatch: ...nators last night (Jan. 6) ...and telegraphed to the Con...respective States to advise ...n." Now, the present let...Yulee, who was present at ...," as he calls it, of the reso...this occasion, transmitted ...who, by the way, was a ...overeignty Convention" of ...in the town of Tallahas...of this remarkable histori...h was probably written by ...the United States Senate, ...It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1861.

...On the other side is a copy of ...at a consultation of the Sena...ding States—in which Georgia, ...Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi ...

...meeting was that the States ...and provide for the early or...derate Government, not later ...This time is allowed to ena...es to participate. It seemed ...that if we left here, force, ...bills might be passed, which ...in immediate condition for ...if [sic] by remaining in our ...March. It is thought we can ...Buchanan tied, and disable ...effecting any legislation ...the hands of the incoming ...

...be sent by the delegation to ...onvention. I have not been ...ly this morning. Hawkins, ...Florida] is in Connecticut ...ught it best to send you this ...

...yours truly,

D. L. YULEE.

...Esq., ("Sovereignty Confer...

...re the resolutions referred ...

...our opinion each of the ...as soon as may be, secede ...

...vision should be made for a ...a Confederacy of the se...onvention to meet not later ...ruary, at the city of Montgom...abama.

...iew of the hostile legislation ...ainst the seceding States, and ...nated [etc in original, for his ...ed even into orthography] ...March, we ask instructions ...ons are to remain in Congress ...purpose of defeating such ...

...mmittee be and are hereby ...of Messrs. Davis, Slidell and ...the objects of this meeting.

...ellaneous.

...IC MILLS," ...chester," ...AMILTON" ...LAINES, ...Spring Styles. ...PENING AT ...KER & CO., ...e Street - - 141

...DRED BARRELS ...APPLES, ...for sale by RAYMOND & MELLEN, ...South Water street.

...PING APPLES. ...Detroit Red, &c. ...H. F. STANLEY.

...L MUTUAL IN... ...ELAND, OHIO. ...O. A. TISDALE, Secretary. ...GEO. H. GIBSON, Agent.

...ING the BLOOD ...Compound Fluid ...SARSAPARILLA, ...OF POTASSIUM. ...rs, Pharmaceutists, ...Randolph street.

...SALE BUYERS. ...BRAIDS, ...Yankee Notions ...ES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

...ELLOGG & CO. ...Street, New York, ...

...LINE OF ...R COMBS ...78 LAKE STREET.

...LEGS.—Artificial ...T, 516 Broadway.

...GLASSWARE. ...ANNA LOTTERY. ...ACKERS CON... ...CHARGE ...T STAVES PER ...BEESWAX!! ...Foster & Co., ...GER BEER!!! ...STEAM DYE ...!!! GUNS!!! ...should House... ...MALT AL...

Wholesale Houses.

DRY GOODS For 1862.

W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street,

Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which they are selling uniformly for

ONE SHILLING.

Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c., AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, in large stock.

REMOVAL.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND Have Removed to **139 LAKE STREET,** Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire new stock of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in **SPRING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES,** LACES, HOSIERY AND **MILLINERY GOODS.** Also, a complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, At very Low Prices. Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake.

NEW SPRING GOODS PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., Philadelphia, Wholesale Dealers in **SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** Have open a large variety of freshly imported Spring Dress Goods, To which, with a handsome assortment of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers.

SPRING 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of **DOMESTICS,** Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of **DRESS GOODS.** Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer great inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest in this market, or in New York, adding freight. ... COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

SPRING, 1862.

J. M. BEEBE & CO., 60 to 66 Franklin Street, BOSTON, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of **DOMESTICS,** Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS, **White Goods and Woolens.** Together with a large and choice collection of British, French and Continental **DRESS GOODS,** Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the West.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Per Bohemian, at Portland. Per Hibernian, at Portland. Europa, at Boston. North American, at Portland. Anglo Saxon, at Portland. Nova Scotian, at Portland. American, at Boston. Jura, at Portland.

367 Packages **Foreign Dress Goods,** IN GREAT VARIETY. Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season. FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods! A complete assortment recently landed, Direct purchased abroad under favorable circumstances. —ALSO— 18,000 American and Toilet Quilts. J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.

Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares! Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety. J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF **BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.** Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. We are continually receiving from EASTERN MANUFACTURERS Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at Auction to pay Advances. In lots to suit customers...

REMOVAL. **FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.** HAVE REMOVED TO **Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,** CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of Desirable Goods for **MEN'S WEAR,** They will be happy to have all their old customers, as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS AND SHOES,** No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. ... FALL AND WINTER GOODS ...

126 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! DONNELLY & BULOCKE. Celebrated Promenade Skirts ...

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE, NOW OPENING For Spring Trade, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF **PAPER HANGINGS,** BORDERS, DECORATIONS, CURTAIN PAPERS, (ALL COLORS.) **FIGURED PAPER SHADES,** Common and Gilt. **TABLE OIL CLOTHS,** OIL AND DRY **CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,** Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, ETC., At the lowest cash prices. PEDLARS SUPPLIED. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, P. O. BOX 2836.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN **PAPER HANGINGS,** Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC., No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN **TWINES AND CORDAGE,** 242 South Water St, Chicago. Keep constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, **SAILS AND TENTS,** Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT, HAGAN'S & SONS **PATENT HOIST WHEEL** PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **TWINES AND CORDAGE,** 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells, Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we will at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. **TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!** Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT USE, Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated **SIBLEY TENT.** REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC., Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. Constantly on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and **PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT!** 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. **Practical Plumber,** AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Repairing and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Knox, Eustace & Reed, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to Charles H. Reed, and all due from said firm are to be paid by him. JOS. KNOX, J. V. EUSTACE, CHARLES H. REED. Chicago, March 13th, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of the late firm, under the firm and name of Knox & Reed. Office southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake streets opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Block, Room No. 2. JOSEPH KNOX, CHARLES H. REED. Chicago, March 14th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of H. & G. N. WILLETS, for the purpose of conducting a CARRIAGE BUSINESS, At the old stand of H. Willets, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS, G. N. WILLETS. Chicago, January 29th, 1862.

We would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to our assortment of ready made work ... ALL WORK WARRANTED. ... H. & G. N. WILLETS.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned, composing the late firm of McLaughlin & Bengley, have this day dissolved Co-Partnership by mutual consent. Alexander Bengley is authorized to receive all dues and settle all claims against the firm. PETER McLAUGHLIN, ALEX. BENGLEY. Chicago, March 13th, 1862.

The undersigned returns thanks to his friends and the patrons of the late firm of McLaughlin & Bengley, and will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand ... ALEX. BENGLEY.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., ... P. L. UNDERWOOD, JOHN S. SHEES. Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

The subscriber gives notice to the friends and customers of the late firm of Underwood & Co., that he will continue alone to transact a General Commission Business under the name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO. ... P. L. UNDERWOOD. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co. for SAWYER, WALLACE & Co. of New York City, being this day terminated, ... SAWYER, WALLACE & CO. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. ...

Insurance.

DIVIDEND. WASHINGTON Insurance Company, —AT— 54 WALL STREET. **6 1-2** (SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders this day been declared payable on demand. ALSO, **60** (SIXTY) PER CENT. SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy-Holders on the earned Premiums of Participating Policies, for the year ending this ultimo. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL, $400,000.

Assets Feb. 1st, 1862	$504,720.84
Liabilities	12,170.00
Capital and Surplus	$492,550.84

Three-fourths of the Profits divided annually to the insured, without their incurring any liability whatever.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE. GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President. HENRY WESTON, Vice-President. WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary. LANSING & GANSON, Agents, No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. CAPT. JOHN DORCHESTER, Marine Inspector. February 25, 1862.

LOCKE & SANSUM, No. 3 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL. **AGENTS FOR The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Ins. Co.,** OF NEW YORK. **THE LENOX FIRE INS. COM'Y,** OF NEW YORK. Are prepared to issue policies on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, HULLS, CARGOES and FREIGHT LISTS, on terms as favorable as other responsible Companies. These Companies have not Impared their Capitals, but have large Cash Accumulations. Also represent The Washington Life Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK. The Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co., OF NEW YORK. Which combine the desirable features of all other Life Companies.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. February 14th, 1862. Annual Statement for the year ending February 14th, 1862, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, held on the 4th of March, 1862.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus	24,997 54
Total	$224,997 54

ASSETS:

Stock secured by joint Judgment Notes	$90,000 00
Cash loaned on call, 10 per cent	62,116 00
Cash loaned on bond and mortgage on city property, 10 per cent	27,200 00
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, 6 per cent	8,500 00
Chicago City Bonds, 7 per cent	8,850 00
Illinois State Bonds, 6 per cent	4,911 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-30 per cent	5,000 00
First M. E. Church and University of Chicago Bonds, 10 per cent	3,000 00
G. & C. U. R. R. Stock	1,260 00
Safes, office furniture, horse, buggy, &c.	600 00
Bills receivable and premiums unpaid	3,731 60
Interest accrued, but not due, and due but unpaid	2,431 74
Cash in Bank	11,549 13
Cash in Office	247 77
Total	$224,997 54
Claims for losses, due or not due	none.

C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing statement and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, and find the same correct in amount and detail. J. McCORD, P. L. YOE, S. A. SMITH, Committee.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: **HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,** Of Providence, R. I. **CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London.** And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the **MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,** Of New York. Office 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION Of the U. S. BRANCH Of the **UNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** AT NEW YORK, January 1st, 1862.

ASSETS:

United States 6 per cent stock	$10,296 00	
New York State 5 and 6 per cent stock	118,500 00	
New York City 6 per cent stock	25,000 00	
Cash loaned on collateral	870 00	
Cash in hand and in bank	10,846 75	
Cash in hands of Agents	8,095 92	
All other investments	44,491 26	
Office Furniture	494 17	
Interest accrued	315 00	$224,343 22

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid	$2,054 20	
All other claims	1,406 94	3,461 14
Net Assets		$330,882 08

*Note.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available assets of the Company, including its English securities, amount to **$4,793,632;** and this is entirely independent of the Life business which is a totally distinct Company. GEO. ADLARD, Manager, 38 Wall street, New York.

New York Trustees. Wm H. Macy, Pres. Leather Manufacturing Bank. James M. Morrison, Pres. Manhattan Bank. Watts Sherman, firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

A Special Fund of $150,500 is held by the New York Trustees, in accordance with the laws of the State, for the benefit of policy holders, and cannot be withdrawn while any policy is in force.

The Unity Fire Insurance Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., at the usual rates. Losses adjusted and promptly paid, without reference to London. **MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,** 150 South Water Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE **LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,** January, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$52,560 57
Cash in hands of agents	7,957 15
Call Loans	37,997 25
Real Estate, unencumbered	115,000 00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000 00
" " Buffalo, "	20,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	30,000 00
" " " 7 3-10	20,000 00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	647,300 00
Due for premiums	5,616 00
All other securities	20,450 00
Total	$1,024,790 97

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$18,840 00
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$6,299,130 00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts., S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company. No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, $300,000. ... BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.

PAY OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS FIXED.

The Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures brought in the following report:

Resolved, by the people of the State of Illinois in their Constitutional Convention assembled, That upon the certificate of Hon. Wm. A. Hacker, President of this Convention (to whom power and authority for that purpose is hereby given), of the amount each member is entitled to receive as compensation for his services, to wit: $4 per day, and also for time and expense in going to and returning from the Capital to their residences, the sum of ten cents per mile, the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the aggregate sum so certified in favor of each member of this Convention.

Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That upon like certificates of the said Wm. A. Hacker, President of this Convention, the said Auditor of Public Accounts, is in like manner authorized, empowered and directed to issue warrants upon the treasury for compensation to the respective officers, messengers and pages of this Convention, to wit: Secretary Wm. M. Springer, at the rate of five dollars per day; John Schell and Wm. Sands, doorkeepers, four dollars per day each; Robert Burton, Postmaster, four dollars per day; Wm. A. Campbell, Clerk of the Judiciary Committee, three dollars per day for the time employed; Thomas J. Finley, four dollars per day for the time actually served, and L. A. Campbell, Benjamin Goldsmith, Charles M. Dunn, P. O. Rowler and Frank Bellmere, pages, two dollars per day each; and the porters two dollars per day each; Sergeant at Arms four dollars per day; Assistant Sergeant at Arms four dollars per day.

Mr. Anthony presented an adverse report as follows:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures, respectfully dissents from so much of the majority report as relates to allowing ten cents a mile to members of this Convention, and that part allowing extra compensation other than is promised and specified by law, believing that the same is illegal and unauthorized by law. E. ANTHONY.

On motion the pay of the Secretaries was increased to $6, the President to $5 and $50 mileage; the Postmaster to $6; the Chaplains also received $25 each for their services.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, as amended, by yeas 41, nays 13.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Burns offered a resolution that the Committee on State Institutions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in the amended Constitution for permanent financial support for the State charitable institutions at Jacksonville. Adopted—yeas 34, nays 17.

THE TWO MILL TAX.

Mr. Thornton moved to take up article 15, of the present Constitution, providing for the two mill tax, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of Revision and Adjustment.

The resolution, after considerable debate, was finally laid upon the table.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. Wall, sections 8 and 9 on Township Organization, from article on counties, was taken up and adopted as follows:

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall provide, by a general law, for a township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the county court may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 9. Upon the petition of one hundred of the legal voters of any county in this State, having the township organization, the board of supervisors of such county shall submit the question of township organization to a vote, at the general election for members of the General Assembly next succeeding the presentation of such petition, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such county shall cease to be under it; and the General Assembly shall provide for the carrying this section into effect.

The following section was added on motion of Mr. Wentworth:

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall fix the mileage and per diem compensation of the board of supervisors for every day that they may be in session, and no other compensation, perquisite or emolument shall be allowed out of the county treasury.

ROLLING STOCK OF RAILROADS MADE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. Burr from the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, offered a section numbered three, which provides that the rolling stock and all other moveable property belonging to railroad companies, shall be considered personal property, and liable to execution as such, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting the same.

The motion was adopted.

NO CORPORATIONS TO EXIST UNLESS IN OPERATION.

Mr. Edwards offered a section numbered four, providing that all corporators incorporated by the General Assembly prior to the adoption of the Constitution, must go into operation in twelve months after said adoption, or be declared null and void.

AFTERNOON.

ATTEMPT TO HURRY UP THE CAKES.

Mr. Starne offered a resolution that no business, except the reports now before the Convention, and the reports from the Committee on Schedule and Congressional apportionment, shall be considered by the Convention, and no speeches shall be over five minutes in length. Lost.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Canals and Canal Lands, reported a preamble and resolutions in favor of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the improvement of the Illinois river, and instructing the Secretary to forward the same to our Senators and members of Congress. The report was adopted, and 2,000 copies ordered printed.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. Eades, from the Committee on the Legislative Department, submitted the following report, viz:

The Committee on the Legislative Department, to whom was referred the section on homesteads, submitted by Mr. Ficklin, having had the same under consideration, have desired me to report to the Convention, in lieu thereof, the following as an additional article of the amended Constitution, and to ask the concurrence of the Convention in the same, viz:

ARTICLE —.

The General Assembly shall pass all necessary laws for exempting from levy and forced sale, under any process or order of any court of law or equity in this State, except for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement thereof, a liberal homestead to every householder having a family, such exemption to continue after the death or desertion of such householder, for the benefit of the wife or widow and family, until the youngest child becomes twenty-one years of age, and until the death of such wife or widow. Also, all such laws as may be necessary to effectually exempt the real and personal property of married women, acquired before marriage, and all property they may earn by their personal exertions, or to which they become entitled in any manner whatever, after marriage, except by voluntary, fraudulent transfer or conveyance from the husband to the wife or to a trustee or trustees for the use of the wife, from all liability for the debts, obligations or engagements of the husband.

After considerable debate, the article was passed as above, by yeas 40, nays 16.

INTEREST AND USURY.

Mr. Dement, from Committee on Legislative Department, to which was submitted a resolution upon the subject of interest and usury, reported an additional Article and asked that it may be made a part of the Constitution. It provides that the General Assembly shall pass no laws by which a greater amount of interest than seven per cent. may be charged upon any obligation of any kind, either directly or indirectly, and that any contracts made or obligations incurred in opposition to such laws, shall be null and void.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The article on Judicial Circuits was then taken up.

Mr. Thornton moved to strike out all after the word "Cook." Lost. This would have given to the Legislature the apportioning of the Circuits, and also put off the election of judges.

The Judicial Circuit Article was then taken up and adopted.

The vote on adopting the article was 32 to 16. [The circuits as organized will be found in yesterday's telegram from Springfield.]

JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The Judiciary Article was reported back from the Committee, and pending its consideration the Convention adjourned.

GOV. YATES AND HIS TRADUCERS.

The men who have been traducing Gov. Yates have not a word to say now, and the reaction in his favor has set in with a flood tide. No man in the State has worked with more untiring industry than the Governor in placing our volunteers in the field in a condition fit for service. He has superintended every thing himself, even during his illness from erysipelas in his leg, caused by a fracture from the kick of a horse. At one period his life was in imminent danger. Yet even then he had the officers at his bedside to receive his orders. No Governor has more actively seconded the efforts of the national Administration, and no man is more worthy of any honor the people of this State may confer upon him. The fact that this Convention has voted the Governor out of office at this time is a disgrace to the age in which we live. No man has any incentive to do his duty under such a state of things. Men who, a short time since were howling at the war expenditure of the State, and voting out the Governor and State officers in consequence thereof, subsequently illegally rushed into similar expenditures themselves in a most reckless manner, when they found success had crowned our arms, and thus that the path to office lay in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

At Charlestown, Va.—Reminiscences of John Brown.

[Army Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.]

On Sunday I visited the field in which John Brown was executed. A rude fence has been erected around an old stump where the soldiers believe he was hung, and the stump itself has been quite cut into slivers for mementoes of the old man. The tree was really some hundred yards from the actual place of execution, but to the soldiers, who believe he made his farewell speech there, it answers every purpose. The inhabitants always speak of John Brown with a great deal of respect, and seem to have been much impressed with his firmness and courage. The field and real place of his execution were pointed out to me by a ragged boy of about ten years, who was hitting very dexterously everything within range with his continual streams of tobacco juice. He lived quite near and had seen it all, and had been on the scaffold to gratify his curiosity by getting a look at the man who, when alive, had been such a terror to border ruffians and all Virginia.

On Sunday, for the first time in many months, we had church. The bell on the old court-house which called the people to arms to resist John Brown, and so often aroused them with false alarms, tolled the call to church. The troops quartered there were all turned out, the place cleaned up, and Rev. Mr. Quint, of the Second Massachusetts regiment, gave a most excellent sermon. Quite different scenes has that old court-house witnessed the past week from those of two years ago. A manlier and more honest set of men fill the room, and the walls that listened to John Brown's death sentence now echo back, "Glory, hallelujah, his soul is marching on."

The Limits of the New Military Geographical Departments.

1. Department of New England—The six New England States. Headquarters at Boston. Commander, Major General Benjamin F. Butler.

2. Department of New York—The State of New York. Headquarters at Albany. Commander, Major General Edwin D. Morgan.

3. Department of the Potomac—The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of James river, except Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same. Headquarters at Washington or in the field. Commander, Major General George B. McClellan.

4. Department of Virginia—Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same. Headquarters at Fortress Monroe. Commander, Brigadier General John E. Wool.

5. Department of the Mississippi—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, the Territories of Dacotah, Nebraska and Colorado, to the Rocky Mountains, and that part of Tennessee lying west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee. Headquarters at present at St. Louis. Commander, Major General H. W. Halleck.

6. The Mountain Department—The country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi. Headquarters at Wheeling. Commander, Major General John C. Fremont.

7. Department of New Mexico—The Territory of New Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fe. Commander, Colonel E. R. S. Canby.

8. Department of the Pacific—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Commander, ——.

9. Department of Florida—That part of the State of Florida not included in the Department of Key West. Headquarters at Fort Pickens. Commander, Brigadier General Lewis G. Arnold.

10. Department of North Carolina—The State of North Carolina. Headquarters in the field. Commander, Brigadier General A. E. Burnside.

11. Department of Key West—Key West, the Tortugas and the mainland on the west coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast. Commander, Brigadier General J. M. Brannan.

Threatened Revolution in Germany.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 14th.]

Germany is threatened with another revolution. The bonds of the Confederation have for some time been little better than a rope of sand. Violations of some one or other of the articles have been of frequent occurrence; while clashing interests and political rivalries have made the the sessions of the Diet anything but love feasts.

The coldness which has long existed between Prussia and Austria, has given place to bitter enmity. The quarrel, yet confined within the limits of diplomacy, waxes hotter day by day, until it threatens to culminate in open war. The list of grievances on both sides is formidable. Prussia is accused of secretly abetting the Progressive Party in Italy; Austria is accused of tampering with the loyalty of smaller States, of having bought over Saxony, and of organizing a reactionary league, which shall comprise anti-Germanic elements, and secure a preponderance of despotic influence.

The controversy, in the meantime, extends among the people. Religious animosities are aroused; geographical hatreds are resuscitated; family and class feuds are revived. The Universities are, as usual, in fermentation; the beer houses are rampant; even the pulpits are getting militant. The storm may blow over, as many others have blown over before it; but the skies just now look anything but sunny.

Germany, in its present condition, is a melancholy illustration of the evils of Disunion. The People are one; but the Governments are many. The sentiment of common nationality is strong; but it is demoralized by local rivalries and perverted traditional feuds. The desire for unity is universal; but the jealousies of the petty Princes and the wranglings of hostile factions, render all efforts at unity impotent. And while the smaller fry of Principalities are wasting their strength in childish bickerings, the two principals—Prussia and Austria—are tugging at cross purposes. The former sets its face towards the future; the latter sets its face towards the past. The one strives to go forward; the other insists upon going backward. The one wishes to put itself in sympathy with the present; the other derives all its inspiration from the past. Whether this antagonism will seek expression in hostile acts, or whether it will expend its fury in protests and protocols, the future will reveal.

The First Echo.

How the late special message of President Lincoln will strike the judgment of Christendom cannot be a question. The Toronto *Globe*, speaking from a Canadian point of view, illustrates the enthusiasm with which impartial observers receive it. We quote from the *Globe*:

"This message will develop a much greater measure of sympathy for the North than has hitherto been shown in Europe, and will also aid the termination of the war. The time has gone by when harm could be done in the border States by such a proposition. The Union is thoroughly re-established in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, and Tennessee and Eastern Virginia will soon be quiescent. The work of consolidation has commenced, and Mr. Lincoln has evidently come to the conclusion that it can only be successfully accomplished by a great movement for emancipation. He has done the right thing at the right moment, and we may safely add that he is the right man in the right place. If he accomplishes the work he has cut out for himself, he will raise himself to a higher niche than any of his countrymen. Even the fame of Washington will fade before the glories of the man who brings freedom to four millions of slaves."

Lord Lyons's Private Theatricals.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer, Friday.]

The fashionables of Washington were, last evening, at the British Legation, where Lord Lyons has had a theatre fitted up for amateur performances, in which the Secretaries and attaches take prominent parts. The stage manager is Mr. Vizitelly, the correspondent and artist of the *London Illustrated News*, who has been seconded by Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the *London Times*.

After music by an orchestra composed from the Marine Band, the *Serious Family* was performed in capital style, Mr. Warre (who was with the Prince of Wales during his tour in this country) taking the part of "Aminidab Sleek" with great humor. Mrs. Valette (a daughter of Secretary Smith) made a capital "Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine," and Miss Loring, of Boston, was "Lady Sowerby Creamly." Refreshments followed.

Then came that famous burlesque-tragic opera, with original songs, *Bombastes Furioso*, Mr. Monson, who is Lord Lyons's private secretary, was "Fusbos;" Mr. Anderson was "Artaxomenes." Dr. Russell was great and glorious as "Bombastes," and Mrs. Vallotte made a famous "Distaffina."

The farce of *Box and Cox* followed, and then a capital good supper concluded this pleasant entertainment. If the performers would consent to repeat it in public, at a round price for admission, they could easily raise a few thousand dollars for any charitable purpose, although "the free list" was suspended.

The Abandonment of Pensacola.

There seems to be no doubt but Pensacola has been abandoned by the rebels, but accounts do not agree whether General Bragg has gone to Mobile, Norfolk or Memphis. Accounts from Fort Pickens to the 2d inst. say:

Four contrabands came over to-day, and report that many of the guns from Fort McRae and the batteries opposite have been taken within the past three days down to Mobile, and most of the troops have gone there. The rebels are abandoning in haste their line of works at Pensacola, deeming them of minor importance, and are concentrating all their available force in the vicinity of Mobile. I have no doubt they will destroy all that is left before leaving; but I do not think Forts McRae and Barrancas will be blown up, on account of the scarcity of powder among them, for they dare not expend a pound unnecessarily.

Further reports by the deserters at Fort Pickens say that provisions of all kinds are very scarce. Almost everything used in Pensacola comes from a distance, for the country around is nothing more than a pine barren, not capable of raising anything. If they are forgotten by those of the interior, they must, from necessity, very soon yield or evacuate the place.

Railroad Facilities for Washington.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Press, Friday.]

The report made from the House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day, accompanying a bill for increased railroad facilities between New York and Washington, sets forth that the exigencies of the Government require additional and more speedy communication, and that the line should be inland, and safe from the dangers of foreign invasion, to which the existing shore line is everywhere exposed. This want, they say, can be supplied by completing the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and the Committee accordingly recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to endorse on the first mortgage bonds the guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest to the extent of $450,000—one-half to be paid on the completion of half of the road, and the remainder on its completion.

Congressmen as Colonels.

A Washington letter in the Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Herald* says the Committee on Elections have unanimously agreed to report that Hon. William Vandever is not entitled to a seat in Congress, and their report would soon be concurred in by the House. The Committee decide that the holder of a commission in the army cannot hold a seat in Congress. This decision will unseat about half a dozen Congressmen, if our memory serves us—among them Fouke and Logan of Illinois.—*Ex change.*

The *Herald* is the only paper that has the news, but it may be true nevertheless.

☞ A story of the singular adventures of a bank bill is given by the Boston *Transcript* as follows:

"A ten dollar bill of the Old Colony Bank, Plymouth, was brought to this city on Saturday last, as a curiosity. The bill, while in the hands of a person in Bridgewater, was seized by a dog, chewed and swallowed before it could be rescued from him. The animal was at once killed, and the mangled pieces of the bill secured. The gastric juice had acted somewhat on the edges, destroying them, but they were very neatly pasted together, so as to pass current. The bill recovered of the biter; the dog it was that died.'"

Business Cards.

CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS, Lands, arrears of pay, &c.—The subscriber, for many years in the Pension and Bounty Land office at Washington, ... Office, No. 8 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington sts., Chicago. WM. R. ALLISON.

THE **"Washington War-Claim Agency"** Have established an office at 129 Washington street, Chicago, for the collection of all CLAIMS arising from the UNITED STATES ... PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the PRINCIPAL AGENT AT WASHINGTON, For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means. N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country. Address, H. M. SHEPARD, 129 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims ... O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip. ... Office of E. K. Willard & Co., 22 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 6328.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY. WILLSON & MERRIAM, No. 61 CLARK STREET, Devote their undivided attention to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the Government. SOL. M. WILLSON. J. W. MERRIAM.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100 00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law, Office No. 61 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4015, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of **BEEF AND PORK.** Tallow Chandlers and Melters, Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds. Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of **STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.** Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF **BUTLER & HUNT,** No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New. **COVENTRY CAMBRIC FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.** This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL. COAL OIL. 150 Barrels Kier's Oil, 75 Barrels "Star" Oil, 100 Barrels Excelsior Oil, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY **POPE & SLOCUM,** LAMP AND OIL STORE, 122 CLARK STREET.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS, FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, Superior to Leather or Linen. **HAVELOCK CAP COVERS,** Rubber Coats and Leggins, **RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.** JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at **STATIONERS' HALL,** No. 140 Lake Street, Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit FOUR SILVER MEDALS, One of which was awarded by the American Institute of New York, FOR THE BEST WORK EVEN IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS. **ACCOUNT BOOKS** Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, At short notice and lowest living prices. F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

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GENT'S DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLES, FOR **1862, JUST OUT,** Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which impart finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

COAL! COAL!!—We have on hand about 300 tons of the best quality LEHIGH FOUNDRY COAL. Also, about 200 tons LARGE EGG LEHIGH. Also, about 300 tons BLOSSBURG—all for sale at the Lowest Market Price. PRICE, MORRIS & CRAWFORD. Offices and Yards 144 North Water, West Adams and Canal, and East end of Van Buren street bridge.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) **SHOW CASE** MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ...Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. ...

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. ...

Commission Merchants.

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water. ... Post Office Drawer 6222. LORENZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT.

GEO. D. RUSSELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT—Office, 14 South Wells street. P. O. Drawer 6333, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—Messrs. Geo. J. Powell & Co., N. Y.; Wm. F. Irwin, Esq., Albany; Messrs. Doolittle & Irwin, Oswego; Messrs. Blackmar & Gilbert, Buffalo; Messrs. E. A. Kent & Co., Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Purdee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. ... A. S. CHADBOURNE. O. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post office Drawer 6357, Chicago. F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | GEO. P. COLT.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO., (Successors to L. D. Wilson,) General Produce Commission Merchants, 211 South Water street. Cash advanced on Consignments.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 228 and 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY E. K. FAIRBANK, No. 5 Board of Trade Building, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES, For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York. The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 54 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6131. ☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 4 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 6287. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Valverde Bros., James King's Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3837. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, &c., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. JESSE M'ALLISTER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. E. G. WOLCOTT.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission. MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on flour and grain for shipment to Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. T. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1834. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6197, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 110 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. Z. STONE.

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JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 228 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 242 and 244 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April next. For Circulars and all desirable information address the undersigned. E. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, March, 1862.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY. The undersigned having leased the above named Institution, respectfully announces to the former patrons, parents and guardians, that the next term will commence APRIL 7th. Application for information as to terms, &c., can be made personally to me at the Seminary House, or by letter. JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., D. D. The undersigned fully endorse and recommend Dr. Trimble, and trust that the liberal patronage with which they have been favored may be transferred to him. C. B. WAITE, MRS. C. V. WAITE. Hyde Park, March 19, 1862.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 22d Semi-Annual Session **On April 3d, 1862,** With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, REV. C. V. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, ... FULTON, ILL. ... D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, ...

House Furnishing.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD! THE **MODEL COOK** FOR WOOD AND COAL. Manufactured by Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R. I. Surpasses everything ever produced in Economy, Durability, Convenience AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN. MOVEABLE **HOT WATER RESERVOIR. A Ventilated Roasting Oven.** The processes of Roasting and Baking are entirely separate, while by the old method they are carried on together, the flavor of each being communicated. By an ingenious contrivance the two ovens can be thrown into one by removing a single plate and giving one of the largest ovens ever constructed. Ten large pies can be baked at one time. The following gentlemen are using the Model Cook, and can speak of its excellencies:

Hon. Judge Geo. Manierre.	N. S. Bouton.
Rev. J. M. Humphrey.	Wm. Owens.
Mark Kimball.	S. W. Fassett.
... Bly.	J. E. Hopkins.
B. F. Culver.	Rt. Rev. H. J. Whitehouse.
James Larmon.	J. M. Marshall.

And many others.

FOR SALE ONLY BY **A. R. & C. H. MILLER,** House Furnishing and Hardware Store, 235 & 237 State Street.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF **WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES,** to be had only at **Peugeot's Great Variety Store,** 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS,** Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES, And a large and varied stock of **YANKEE NOTIONS,** To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT **138 LAKE STREET,** Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Children's Spring Gigs. " Willow Cabs. " Slat Cabs. " Willow Cradles. " Willow Chairs. I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE. **10,000 Bundles AMERICAN FENCE WIRE,** Nos. 8 and 9. Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at **LOW PRICES FOR CASH.** **VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,** Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street. AGENTS FOR **HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,** AND **Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS.**

Mill Furnishing.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF **EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,** (Formerly Decker & Seville,) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work Of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne-ave., Chicago, Ill. M. LEWIS, Proprietor. I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere. BOUQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy. ☞ The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour. P. O. Box 297. M. LEWIS.

Water Filters.

WATER FILTERS, A WELL TRIED ARTICLE AT 225 LAKE STREET. **THOMAS GEORGE, AGENT.** Dealer in Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Warm Air Furnaces, Tin and Japan Ware, 225 LAKE street, corner of Franklin street. REPAIRING AND JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. **Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,** ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bedding, ... ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts., West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ...

Segars.

CORBIN & CO. **CORBINS OWN SEGARS.** Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco. For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 65 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $35 TO $90. Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent. All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, viz: Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any celebrity, fully warrants us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different ideas will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, and while they are lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S $30 Thirty Dollar $30 SEWING MACHINE, Having the **NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,** Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest Double-Threaded Machine Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this. ☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 155 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2884.

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS, Importers and Manufacturers of all Kinds of Military Wares, Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords. Their assortment includes the choicest Blades of English Manufacture, Identical with those made for Wilkinson, of London, worn by the officers of the British Army, and most approved by experienced European authorities; the elegantly wrought Blades of Solingen on the Rhine, In fibre and finish the recognized modern type of the celebrated DAMASCUS STEEL; the excellent and serviceable Blades of Collins, of Hartford, Besides those of other domestic fabricants. The mountings of these blades, in all cases executed within the establishment, will be found to comprise all requisite styles of ornamentation, the scabbards being of Silver, Silver Gilt, Bronze, Plain or Fire Gilt, Silver Plated, Burnished Steel, Rich Leather, etc., with hands of Plate, Chased or Embossed Gilt, or Solid Silver; the Gripe and Guards of the same variety of material and finish, and of either regulation pattern or original design, should an article of EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE, Of a richness and costliness not represented in stock, be required for presentation, the capabilities of the establishment for the manufacture of the choicest works in gold and silver, and its general artistic resources are unusual guarantees of the satisfactory and speedy production in every respect of such designs and estimates will be promptly forwarded. Individuals purchasing Swords of Tiffany & Co. are informed that every blade is subjected to tests even more severe than those of the Government, before it is placed on sale—the testing block being in the establishment, and at the command of all who prefer immediate proof of the excellence of their swords.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best articles made; Smith and Wesson and Powell Revolvers and Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, Bugles &c., &c., all sold very cheap for cash. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—April Term, 1862. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth C. Hapgood, Hiram Beers and Eliasson Wheeler.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eliasson Wheeler, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eliasson Wheeler, that said complainant filed his amended bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 5th day of February, 1862, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Eliasson Wheeler, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. J. H. MAYBOURN, Complainant's Solicitor. WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk.

WHEREAS.—By Mortgage, dated April 1, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Cook county, in book 20 of Mortgages, page 24, J. W. Waughop and Ellen his wife, conveyed to E. K. Swift, L. P. Swift and J. S. Johnston, sub lots 5 and 6 of lots 7 and 8, block 13, Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, to secure five bonds of the same date, therewith conditioned to pay each $1,000 00 in five years from date, and five interest notes or coupons of fifty dollars each, with power of sale in case of default in payment of said principal or interest. And whereas, said mortgage was duly assigned to me by said Swifts and Johnston, by deed dated April 6th, A. D. 1860, and said bonds and coupons having been also duly endorsed and assigned, and default having been made in the payment of said principal sum of $5,000 00, and also of five of said coupons, being the five due April 1st 1860; I shall sell, by virtue of the power in said mortgage, on Friday, the 4th Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the money due on said bonds and coupons, with costs of sale and conveyance, the premises above described, and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity, of the said J. W. Waughop and Ellen his wife, their heirs and assigns, in and to the same. GEORGE PAYSON, Assignee of said Mortgage. Chicago, March 8, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862.—Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith vs. George Crist—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said George Crist, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 7th day of February, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Osborn R. Keith, Albert E. Faxon and Edson Keith, and against the estate of the said George Crist, for the sum of One Hundred and Three 63-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said George Crist, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of a term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. ... Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a Mandate, ... sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House ... L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, March 6th, 1862.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. I will sell on the 26th day of March next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK. ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. ... [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, ... On and after WEDNESDAY, ... A. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—... FOR HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN. ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at ... For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. ... A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 235 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (400 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. **SLEEPING CARS** ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. **FREIGHTS:** ... CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. LIVE STOCK. ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: ... JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—... JOHN F. TRACY, Supt.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: New York Day Express: ... JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. ...

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

THE VICTORY AT PEA RIDGE.

THREE DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Valor of Western Boys.

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat, 18th.]

After three days' hard fighting against 30,000 rebels, commanded by their ablest generals, we have won a victory decisive of important results. We have killed three generals, stampeded the rebel army, and produced a moral effect in the first battle on Arkansas soil that will be of great advantage to the national cause. The enemy himself offered battle, choosing his own ground, and we have whipped him out and utterly demoralized his forces.

The following is the force under General Curtis:

GEN. SIGEL'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. GREUSEL.

Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. Greusel.
Twenty-fifth Illinois, Col. Coler.
Forty-fourth Illinois, Col. Knobelsdorf.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. OSTERHAUS.

Twelfth Missouri, Col. Osterhaus.
Seventeenth Missouri, Col. Hassendeubel.
Second Missouri, Col. Schaeffer.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. ASBOTH.

Third Missouri, Col. Friala;
Illinois Cavalry (one battalion) Captains Jenks and Smith.
Third Iowa Cavalry.

GENERAL DAVIS'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. BENTON.

Eighth Indiana, Col. Benton.
Eighteenth Indiana, Col. Patterson.
Twenty-second Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Hendricks.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. JULIUS WHITE.

Fifty-ninth Illinois, Lieut. Col. Fredericks.
Thirty-seventh Illinois, Col. White.
Missouri Cavalry, battalion: Maj. Bowen.
Second Ohio Battery, Col. Carlin.
First Missouri Light Artillery, one battery.

GEN. CARR'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. DODGE.

Fourth Iowa, Lieut-Colonel Galligan.
Twenty-fifth Illinois, Col. G. A. Smith.
Twenty-fourth, Missouri—battalion—Maj. Weston.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. VANDEVER.

Ninth Iowa, Lieut. Col. Herron.
Twenty-fifth Missouri, Col Phelps.
Ninth Iowa Battery, Capt. Hayden.
First " " Lieut. David.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. ELLIS.

First Missouri Cavalry, Col. Ellis.
Third Illinois, Lieut. Col. ——.
Sixth Missouri (battalion.) Maj. Wright.

For some days prior to the battle, Gen. Curtis, whose headquarters was at Osage Springs, determined to retire and occupy a stronger position on Sugar Creek, in anticipation that the enemy, after Price's retreat, would probably rally and attempt to roll back the tide setting against him. About the first of the month, Gen. Davis repaired with the Third Division to Sugar Creek. Col. Carr remained at Cross Hollows, twelve miles in front, while Gen. Sigel was encamped on the extreme right at Camp Cooper, near Bentonville, fourteen miles to Sugar Creek and twelve to Cross Hollows—our lines thus forming a triangle.

On Wednesday, the 5th, Gen. Curtis received reliable intelligence that the rebels were advancing, and intended to make an attack the next morning. They were reported to have seventy pieces of artillery, and a force numbering from 35,000 to 40,000 men. Their pickets were at Elm Springs, eight miles distant. Several of our foraging parties in that direction were taken in.

In pursuance of his original design, General Curtis ordered Colonel Carr and General Sigel to move immediately and form a junction with Gen. Davis at Sugar Creek. Colonel Carr moved his division across the divide the same night.

The valley of Sugar Creek runs nearly east and west, and we were posted on the bluffs on the northern side, in a position affording great natural advantages against the attack of the enemy from the south. Batteries were planted along the bluffs, some breast works were thrown up, and a traverse battery was erected so as to throw a cross fire on an enemy approaching through the valley. The enemy seemed to have too good evidence of our position to attempt an attack on this formidable side.

Intelligence was received Thursday night that they were marching on our flank by the Bentonville road. Tuesday morning a large force was ascertained to have taken a position directly on our rear at Elk Horn Tavern, between three and four miles from Sugar Creek valley. The enemy was also ascertained to be pouring in at a point along a road behind Leetown, in countless numbers.

General Curtis, impressed with the critical situation of affairs, changed his front at right angles to our former position. Colonel Carr was immediately sent forward with his division to attempt a dislodgement of the enemy under Price and Van Dorn, at the same time that the forces under McCulloch and McIntosh, pressing forward to join the former, were observed by Generals Davis and Sigel in the vicinity of Leetown, a small hamlet some two miles west of Elk Horn Tavern. The two battles, which raged nearly all next day between these two points, were severely contested, and terribly destructive on both sides.

Early Thursday morning Sigel's division was moving from Camp Cooper, beyond Bentonville, for Sugar Creek. His rear guard—composed of the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, Captain Jenks's battalion of cavalry, attached to the Thirty-sixth Illinois, two companies Benton Hussars, and six pieces of flying artillery (Albert's battery)—left camp at 6 A. M. The main column marched through Bentonville without observing any indications of the enemy. Gen. Sigel and staff, together with the rear guard, arrived at Bentonville in an hour and a half. While resting here, a black line was observed on the prairie towards the south, which at first attracted no particular attention. General Sigel with his glass soon became convinced that the line was in motion. Soon secesh flags were seen moving on Bentonville, and the prairie became black with the rebel masses of cavalry and infantry. The rebel cavalry moved up rapidly, and deploying to the right and left, surrounded the town. Clouds of cavalry were still observed advancing at rapid speed.

Sigel moved forward the rear guard across a ravine on the margin of the town, and the opposite side of the ravine was occupied by the rebels, who came rushing up with a yell. Noticing that they had formed on his rear, he detached four companies of cavalry to hold them in check. Opening his lines right and left he sent his artillery to the front to meet a force drawn up in line of battle a mile out of town.

Sigel got off his horse, and personally superintended the planting of the pieces in position. He opened fire on the enemy in front, every shot having a telling effect on the enemy's ranks which faltered and fell back in the woods. A rapid advance of our column then took place, the enemy seeming to retreat on either side, but instead, they made a detour and formed again two mile further on at the entrance of a deep gorge. On reaching this position, it was found they were supported by a large body of infantry, whose advance preceded our arrival by taking a shorter road. The infantry were placed in the ambuscade, covered by the crest of a hill. Our troops pushed forward into the gorge along which the road runs, when suddenly a galling fire of musketry was poured in along our whole line, from the top of the hill along our left flank. The 12th Missouri charged up the hill in face of the fire, and drove the rebels over the hill.

During the charge Sigel ordered two pieces forward about a mile to a point where he could see the hill where the rebels supposed they were under cover. The guns were masked by a grove, and were not observed by the rebels. As soon as this battery was planted, two cannon shots were fired from the head of the column in the valley, producing no effect but deceiving the enemy. A rapid advance of the whole column was then made, and as we receded from the enemy the latter covered the hill in large numbers, advancing on our rear. The masked battery in front then opened on them, the balls passing over our column still in the gorge, which caused such destruction to the rebels that they scattered in all directions and ceased to molest us any further.

Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois, and part of Company A, were left in charge of a broken down ammunition wagon, and falling behind, were surprised by 150 mounted secesh. The latter came up so suddenly that they were taken for our men, when the leader shouted out, "Lay down your arms or we will kill every man of you." Our men having no one to command, obeyed the rebel order, threw down their arms and delivered themselves up. About fifty surrendered. A company of the Twelfth Missouri coming up directly after, fired a volley into the secesh, and nearly all of the Illinois boys made their escape, in face of a fire of the enemy. Twenty-two of the number, including Lieut. Walker and Sergeant P. Douglas, are still prisoners. The dead bodies of the secesh were observed lining the road near Sigel's rear guard, as the attack of the gallant Twelfth occurred near where Sigel planted his batteries the first time.

Facing toward the north from this point, the eye rests upon a high range of bluffs, half a mile distant, covered with brush and timber. The intervening ground is low and broken, and also densely wooded. The Fayetteville road winds through here, and on both sides of the latter our troops were deployed to meet a concealed enemy who had his batteries in position, and whose numbers were unknown. Col. Vandever's Brigade formed and plunged bravely forward into the brush on the left of the road. The enemy were encountered and driven from their places of concealment. Their batteries, which sent shell and ball crashing through the brush, were silenced, or forced to take a new position. The Iowa battery, which was brought to play on the rebels, caused them to fly over the brow of the hill, which at one time was covered with Louisiana white coats.

The Iowa 9th and Col. Phelps's regiment both suffered severely, and were badly cut up.

About half-past 10, Col. Dodge's brigade formed on the right hand side of the road, the 25th Illinois, under G. A. Smith, resting on the left, the 4th Iowa on the center, and one section of the 3d Illinois Cavalry on the right. They had one section of the 1st Iowa battery, commanded by Col. David. After forming, the enemy opened upon them with artillery, and kept up the fire for four hours.

The first skirmishing that ensued a number of our men were killed and wounded. The contest getting unequal, from the immense force the enemy displayed, Col. Carr sent orders, from time to time, to drop back.

At two o'clock the enemy endeavored to flank us, when a new line was formed, and the front was changed along the north side of an open field, facing the enemy. Three regiments of rebel infantry and a regiment of rebel cavalry had outflanked our position. They advanced and poured in a terrific fire, while the grape-shot from their batteries [illegible] battery, and the latter was taken from the field. A section of a German battery was brought into the field to take the place of the First Iowa battery.

The fighting raged until our regiments were badly cut up, when an order was received to move to an open field a mile nearer to our camp. The enemy pursued, and the cannonade did not cease in that direction till dark.

In abandoning our position held this morning, fears were entertained that the enemy would in the exultation of supposed victory, surprise our camp during the night. Our men fought gallantly all day, without flinching, as is evident by the loss sustained.

The enemy had fifteen thousand to our three thousand five hundred, a disparity of force almost unequalled. Some quartermaster stores at Elk Horn Tavern fell into their hands, all of which were used by them except the desiccated vegetables and potatoes, they having no idea for what purpose they were used. Our loss in killed and wounded was severe. Lieut. Colonel Chandler was captured with twenty men. Col. Carr was wounded in the wrist, and a grape shot grazed his neck.

Corporal J. H. Rowles, while spiking a gun, was shot in both legs, not mortally. Capt. Hayden, of Dubuque battery, lost two men killed, and had 18 wounded—several mortally. Fifteen of the Third Illinois cavalry were wounded. Col. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, was wounded in the leg and breast.

Col. Dodge went into the fight with 610 men, and at night had 70 killed and 50 wounded. Col. Vandever could count only 175 men. Half his commissioned officers were killed or wounded. Col. Phelps had four horses shot under him, and half his officers were killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Herron of the 9th Iowa was captured with several of his men. His horse was shot under him, and his ancle being fractured by the fall, he fell into the enemy's hands when our line fell back, and they started in the direction of the camp, the command having been much scattered. Lieutenant Colonel Trimble was shot in the face by a minie ball, the latter entering the cheek and coming out under the ear; but he was able to leave the field on his horse. Colonel Bussey rallied the other detachments of cavalry and got them in position, when the cavalry returned. Of two hundred and fifty men composing the Third Iowa which went into the charge, 45 were killed and wounded. The enemy having taken three pieces and pressed us closely we fell back to a large open field a quarter of a mile west of Leeville, where the second brigade of General Osterhaus's division, under Colonel Greusel, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, had taken position early in the day. The cavalry stampede caused confusion, but order was soon restored by Colonel Greusel, who commenced throwing shot and shell from Hoffman's battery on the enemy's cavalry, just on the point of making a charge. Colonel Greusel then threw forward Captains Miller and Parkhurst, of companies B and G, Thirty-sixth Illinois, as skirmishers to find the position of the enemy in the brush. Miller's men advanced in fine style, fired on the enemy's pickets just as he discovered six regiments in line. Here it is claimed that Ben McCulloch was killed by Peter Pellican, a Frenchman, who saw him roll off his horse.

A hotly contested engagement, fought the same day at Leetown, two miles north of our camp, resulting in the death of McCulloch and McIntosh, had an important bearing on the general result. It served to keep the enemy divided and prevented a large reinforcement participating in the action at Elk Horn Tavern. The battle was opened in the morning by General Osterhaus, of General Sigel's division, who was sent by General Curtis to observe the enemy in that vicinity.

About 9 o'clock Col. Bussey, with the Third Iowa cavalry, Col. Ellis, with the First Missouri cavalry, Lieut. Col. Van Deutch, with Benton Hussars, and Col. Albert's battery, (three pieces,) repaired to the same point to reconnoitre. General Osterhaus ordered Colonel Bussey forward. The battery went in front, supported by two companies of the First Missouri cavalry. On passing through a dense thicket, the open field was reached, where the enemy was discovered about four hundred yards distant, moving forward. Gen. Osterhaus immediately ordered the battery to open fire on the enemy, he being in advance of his whole command, which had not yet reached the field. Five or six rounds of grape were fired with telling effect on the enemy, who were seen to fall. Gen. Osterhaus then ordered Col. Bussey to send forward a detachment of cavalry to charge the enemy in the road. The cavalry charged forward along a narrow road, the cannon still firing obliquely. They were led gallantly forward by Lieut. Col. Trimble, the men cheering. As they swept down the narrow defile, about 250 rebel infantry fired upon them from an ambush within twenty feet of the road.

This deadly fire was succeeded by an attack of rebel cavalry, who charged on them and also on the battery. Our cavalry wheeled on the latter, and emptied a number of saddles. But we were badly cut to pieces, and the Benton Hussars were ordered to the support of the Third Iowa.

At this time the battery was captured by the enemy who rushed from the bush. Meantime, the Third Iowa not being reinforced, fought their way through the rebel infantry and were cut off from all succor.

At this juncture, 11 o'clock A. M., General Davis arrived, bringing the Third Division along the Leetown road. Coming into the field, which was surrounded by woods on all sides, Gen. Osterhaus being on his left, the General sent forth a line of skirmishers, extending across the open field, to feel the enemy, who were not visible. On reaching the fence on the opposite side, the enemy opened a galling fire on our skirmishers from the brush, and the latter retired, slowly firing.

Capt. Albert's 1st Flying Artillery was ordered to open fire on the enemy's position. At the same time the 2d Brigade, 37th and 59th Illinois, under Col. Julius White, were ordered forward on the Leeville road, and when near the enemy's position were deployed to the right to turn the left flank of the enemy, and the engagement at once became general by a most terrific fire being opened by McCulloch's forces.

The second Brigade stood their ground gallantly, in the face of an overwhelming force, for three quarters of an hour, when they were compelled by five or six times their number to fall back, the enemy following on their rear, taking two pieces of Davidson's battery. The Second Brigade again turned upon the enemy and engaged his front, when General Jeff C. Davis ordered the First Brigade of his Division to take position on the right flank of the enemy, which they quickly did. McCulloch's reinforcements, under McIntosh, pressed the First Brigade (composed of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana commanded by Col. Patterson, on all sides. The First brigade rushed in through the brush under a heavy fire, turning the enemy's right flank, and the Eighteenth Indiana retaking Davidson's battery—the Second brigade at the same time charging the enemy's front. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh both fell in the charge, and their forces broke and run.

Col. J. A. Hendricks, of the Twenty-second Indiana, fell, shot through the heart.

Night coming on, the enemy made good their retreat.

We had engaged the enemy for seven long hours, and our tired and victorious troops bivouacked on the field for the night.

A number of rebel officers were captured, among them Col. Hebert, acting Brigadier General; Col. Mitchell, a major and several captains. Those named were taken by Capt. Smith's cavalry, attached to the Thirty-sixth Illinois and some infantry.

The Twenty-second Indiana lost the heaviest of the First Brigade. Col. Hendricks killed. Lieut. Perry Watts, company K, killed by a six pounder in the breast; the same ball killed two cousins by the name of Alfreys. Lieutenant McGrayel, Company G, wounded.

Tweny-second Indiana: 9 killed and 40 wounded.

The Thirty-seventh Illinois, of Col. White's Brigade, lost 119 wounded and 21 killed—the heaviest loss of the army.

Fifty-ninth Illinois, (late Ninth Missouri,) lost 14 killed and 51 wounded.

All the field officers of the Second Brigade were wounded, *excepting Col. Julius White—who was in the hottest of the battle.*

The cavalry met six regiments, one an Indian regiment under Standwortz, three pieces of artillery and one of Welfley's guns spiked, afterwards recovered by company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois.

Our cavalry in the confusion of the retreat run over Welfley's men, killing two and wounding six. Capt. Welfley spiked his gun before he left it.

The Thirty-sixth Illinois and Twelfth Missouri stood their ground, and saved the stampede.

Osterhaus commands the First division.

A NIGHT OF GLOOM AND ACTIVITY.

Matters at nightfall began to look critical, as the enemy had gained on us, captured some of our stores, and their shells had reached one of our hospitals. Some began to look gloomy. All our wagons during the day were moving, or ready to move in any direction necessary. A rumor was circulated in the afternoon, and greedily believed by many, that Hunter was only six miles distant with reinforcements.

It was said by some that Halleck was coming on, and the Illinois Thirteenth was "marching down from Springfield on double quick." These rumors served to keep up the spirits of the non-combatants. But it was evident to all that our only salvation depended on gaining a victory over the overwhelming forces of the enemy.

Gen. Curtis decided to commence the battle at break of day. The greatest animation prevailed in camp, and all were eager for the fray, Carr's entire division bivouacked in the field, where their position was at sunset.

THE GRAND BATTLE OF THE EIGHTH.

The enemy during the night advanced and took position one mile nearer our camp, occupying the extensive bluff to the left of Elkhorn Tavern, where they had batteries planted which commanded the open fields and bottom lands on this side. The open woods, a mile this side of the town, were also occupied by the enemy in formidable numbers. They had batteries pointed in all available positions commanding the approaches from this side. General Curtis designed to open the ball at day-break, and gave the necessary orders for a change of front the left wing having to be moved obliquely forward.

The cannonade opened twenty minutes past seven, on Col. Carr's division, and the portion of the latter engaged fell back. Gen. Davis advanced on the main road and took position on the right wing, while Col. Carr moved to the center, and a desultory fire was kept up for a short time. About eight o'clock Gen. Sigel's division marched into the open field and took position on the left wing. His batteries were planted along the elevations in this portion of the field, with alternate regiments of infantry.

The line as now formed was a concave, with the wing advanced toward the enemy, while seven batteries were planted along its whole length. No more beautiful spectacle could be conceived than the "magnificently stern array" presented by our line of battle. The utmost confidence was at once restored, and our men felt re-assured that victory was within their reach. The bluffs occupied by the enemy on their right were covered with the secesh as thick as they could stand, while the intervening woods in front of our center was alive with them.

Our batteries were soon opened all along the line, and a perfect wall of fire blazed out [illegible] promptly with his batteries, with little effect, except disabling one of Sigel's guns. The murderous cross fire of our batteries crashed through the timber with terrible effect. The cannonade was terrible for two hours and a half, during which time the infantry advanced slowly under cover of our fire from the batteries. As soon as the enemy broke the infantry advanced with a yell in double quick, sending volley upon volley of well-aimed musketry.

The Twelfth Missouri rushed forward and charged on a battery in the heavy timber, capturing three guns and a flag belonging to the Dallas Artillery. The Twenty-second Indiana also captured a gun and two caissons. At this time Gen. Sigel pushed the enemy's right flank, while Gen. Davis and Col. Carr drove forward his left flank. The flight became general, and the ravine near the Elkhorn Tavern was thronged with the flying enemy. The bluffs on the left, forming a natural fortification, where they had several regiments and a battery posted, were stormed by Col. Greusel's brigade. The precipice here is seventy-five feet high.

The 12th, 15th and 17th Missouri and 31st Illinois, scaled the hill and drove the enemy out, the brigade losing only eight men killed and twenty-two wounded. The top of the bluff was completely covered with their dead and wounded from our spherical-case shot and shells. The arms and accoutrements were scattered in all directions. A prisoner taken here stated that Van Dorn had not been seen for two hours, and they thought it time to leave. The victory was complete. The retreating enemy were pursued for two miles by Company D, of Bowman's Battery, and the pursuit was kept up by the Benton Hussars and Gen. Sigel to Keetsville. Prisoners, including officers, were taken in large numbers.

Our loss in the battle was comparatively small, but the enemy's was, terribly severe. We killed Gen. Slack, and young Clark, son of Merriwether Clark, of St. Louis, who had his head taken off by a cannon ball. He commanded a battery gallantly, and had just given the order to retreat when a ball struck him on his horse. Lieut. Col. McCulloch, son of the General, was also found among the dead, with his commission in his pocket, near Elk Horn Tavern.

Gen. Curtis has won a victory that should place his name in the front rank of heroes battling for the national cause. From his position in the field he observed every movement, and gave his orders with admirable coolness and decision. His Aids, Captains McKinney, Stark, Aughfelt, Still, and Lieutenants Adams and Hoepner, were seen flying over the field, conveying orders and bringing intelligence.

Good judges place our loss in killed, wounded and missing, not over 1,500, while the enemy's loss will not fall far short of 2,500. The reports as soon as soon as obtained will be sent forward.

We have captured over 1,500 prisoners, and recovered all our guns. Several of the enemy's guns and caissons have been found abandoned in the woods, and any quantity of ammunition has been captured.

On the rebel side the Indians were in command of Pike, Standwartz and Ross. They proved of little account, except to plunder and rifle the dead and scalp the wounded, of which fact Col. Bussey, of the Third Illinois cavalry, has ample evidence. In the field these cowardly allies could not be brought within range of our cannon. They would say, "Ugh, big gun!" and skedaddle for the brush.

McCulloch was killed in the brush on a slight elevation on the opposite side of the field, by Peter Pellican, a private in company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois. The attack in which the ubiquitous Ben was taken off was led by Capt. Miller. McCulloch wore a dress of black velvet, patent leather high top-boots, and he had on a light colored broad-brimmed Texan hat. He was on a light bay horse. Pellican went up and took a good watch, now in possession of Col. Greusel.

A cannon ball struck the ground, and ricocheting, passed under Col. White's horse, carried away a leg of the horse rode by Lieut. Landgrove. The Lieutenant fell with the horse, but extricated himself as soon as possible. The horse getting up, hobbled to the secesh ranks, taking along the Lieutenant's pocket money, which was concealed in the holsters.

We had an alarm in camp yesterday, which called out nearly our whole force into line, and considerable firing. The panic was caused by 100 rebel cavalry, who were moving over the battle-field to bury their dead. Some persons not knowing their object gave the alarm, and at one time we thought the camp was invested by myriads of the skulking enemy and Indians.

The third and fourth division moved toward Bentonsville to take up new quarters.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE 36TH REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Ira Fuller, co. E.
Paul Stephenson, co. F.
James H. Harrison, co. C.
John Ray, co. E.

WOUNDED.

Ernst Ansorg, co. B.
William Gibson, co. C, right arm amputated at shoulder.
Andrew Scofield, Corporal co. D, right arm broken.
Thomas Olson, co. G, left thigh broken.
Edward Lyon, co. G, left thigh broken.
George Miller, co. B, in left hip.
C. Pratt, co. G, left shoulder.
James Eddy, co. B, in left hip
Frank Leet, co. C, in right temple
Thomas Boyd, co. B, through right thigh.
Thomas McComb, co. G, through left hand.
Wm. Van Ohlen, co. B, in abdomen.
Oliver Brewster, corporal co. D, through right arm.
C. M. Kemple, co. H, through neck.
Henry Hoag, co. C, through left arm.
W. E. Partridge, co. F, through left arm.
David Bordwell, co. G, in left hip.
Louis Jones, co. G, through right leg.
Dyer Clark, co. G, through left leg.
W. M. Stitt, co. G, through right ankle.
Wm. L. Campbell, co. B, in right leg.
Alex. M. Stitt, co. G, through the left lung.
Francis Simpson, co. K, through the knee.
S. H. McCartney, co. K, in forehead.
Charles Cox, co. A, in right thigh.
Orrin Pickett, co. H, in abdomen, mortally.
Franklin Small, co. G, in left arm.
John Dix Bennett, corporal co. G, in right thigh.
Robert N. Thompson, co. B, in left side.
James McCreary, co. K, in right side.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field without regard to seniority, with an amendment striking out the portion giving the President power to dismiss from the service. The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Indian appropriation bill without amendment. He also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish the Senate with copies of all contracts with R. L. Stevens for the Floating Battery; also a statement of all payments and advances on said contracts and the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine said Battery.

On motion of TRUMBULL, the bill to provide for judicial proceedings on captured property, and for the better administration of the law on prizes was taken up and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. STARK of Oregon, that the papers, etc., in reference to the loyalty of Mr. Stark be referred to the Judiciary Committee was taken up.

Mr. HALE thought the question was already settled, and hoped the Senate would spend no more time upon it.

Mr. HOWARD wanted to know if the Senator from Oregon (Stark) intended to go into an investigation of the question.

Mr. STARK said he had offered the resolution in order to show that he had no indisposition to meet the charge of disloyalty anywhere, but he (Stark) had no intention of being his own prosecutor.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the resolution so as to make it referable to a Select Committee of 5. The motion was carried. The resolution was then adopted, yeas 37, nays 3. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Hale and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK of N. H. introduced a bill to furnish clothing and supplies to the sailors and men on board the sloop of war Cumberland.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. HALE merely wished to reply to the statement of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to the effects of this bill if passed. The most dangerous and fatal form of skepticism is when it suggests that it is unsafe to perform a plain and simple duty, for fear of disastrous consequences, and this question of emancipation had rarely been argued in this country on the great fundamental principle of right and wrong. The question was never asked in political circles—what is due to the individual, but, what are to be the consequences. The Senator from Kentucky (Davis) looks upon it in that view entirely. He says the negroes to be liberated by this bill become a burden and a charge on the white population, become criminals, paupers, and pests to society, and the power which undertakes to liberate them shall relieve the white population of such burden. But there are other predictions and other facts which show different consequences of emancipation. He referred to emancipation in the British West Indies. The Island of Jamaica was the only one that deteriorated in exports since the emancipation, and that began long before the emancipation. In Barbadoes the exports have increased more than double since the emancipation, and in what are called the Leeward Islands the exports have increased since the emancipation some three million pounds, and the imports still more, the result being an increase of 213,835 pounds.

The opportunity is now presented to the nation to try the experiment in this District. He did not ask that any provision of the Constitution be trampled under foot. The Supreme Court had not decided against the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. The inauguration of emancipation in the West Indies did not lead to any such results as the Senator from Kentucky feared, but the result fully proved the justice and wisdom, the expediency of the measure. He said nothing was more unkind and unjust than to enslave and keep in degradation and ignorance the black race, and then abuse and deride them because they were not able at once to rise to an equality with their masters.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House considered the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

During the discussion Mr. BLAKE said he had no doubt that the army of the Potomac had been well and medically provided for, but it was not so as to the western boys, who had been murdered by neglect. He had received letters from fathers and mothers beseeching him to have something done, so as to save the lives of their children.

Mr. BLAIR of Missouri replying, said that the first steps to be taken were to place at the head of the Medical Department a Director General, who combined experience with great surgical skill.

Mr. BLAKE caused to be read an article in the Cincinnati *Times* showing gross inefficiency in the Medical Department of the West.

Mr. KELLOGG of Ill. pronounced the article [illegible] apparent upon its face. It was bad taste to have the article read here.

Mr. BLAKE regretted extremely that the gentleman (Kellogg) thought it necessary to administer to him such a rebuke. His (Blake's) want of good taste might be owing to his early training. The article contained facts which came under the editor's observation.

The subject was then passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill. The proceedings were confined to discussion.

THE CITY.

BARBAROUS.—Mike Russell a colored barber, saw fit to flourish a knife around the head of another colored man, at No. 165 Sherman street, cutting him in an ugly manner. Mike was held to bail for a further hearing.

DISCHARGED.—An examination was yesterday afternoon had, at the office of the Superintendent of Police, before Justice Milliken, of F. C. Loomis, on the charge of swindling, an allusion to which was made in these columns last week. The defendant was discharged.

NEW PASSENGER HOUSE.—The new passenger House of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railroads, to take the place of the old one destroyed by fire a few days ago, will soon be completed. The frame is up and the roofing and siding are being put on. This is doing up business with expedition.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The members of the Institute met last evening, as per previous notice, at No. 79 Dearborn street, but as the officers were not prepared to make their reports, the meeting adjourned over until next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be held the regular election of officers for the ensuing year.

A SMASHER.—John Hendrihane was yesterday brought before Judge Davis, of the Police Court, charged with having maltreated his "other half," so shamefully that she deemed her life in danger. John also smashed up the furniture in his house, with a reckless disregard of expenses, and was accordingly required to pay a fine of $3.00, and sent to the Bridewell for ten days.

CORRECTION.—An article appeared in these columns a day or two since, in which it was stated that a man by the name of Patrick McCormick had been killed on the railroad near Joliet by being run over by a locomotive attached to a freight train. This was incorrect, inasmuch as the person killed was Matthew M'Cormick and the accident occurred near Morris, Grundy county, the train being a mail train going west.

THE ZOUAVES AND MR. ELLSWORTH.—An exhibition drill of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, took place last evening at the headquarters of the latter in Garrett Block, which was well attended. The evolutions of the Zouaves were creditably performed. After the conclusion of the drill a splendid photograph of the late Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, containing also the likenesses of members of his company, was presented to E. D. Ellsworth, the father of the lamented Colonel. Captain Steel presented the gentleman to the audience. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Smith of the company, and responded to by Captain Steel in behalf of the parent. Mr. Ellsworth was deeply affected during the delivery of the addresses, and the numerous touching allusions to his son brought tears to his eyes, as well as to those of many spectators. All in all, it was an interesting occasion and one long to be remembered by all participating in it.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At a well-attended meeting of the Young Mens' Association, held last evening, the following ticket was nominated for officers of the ensuing year, on the so-called regular ticket:

For President—George S. Bowen, of Bowen Brothers.
For 1st Vice President—Norman Williams, Jr., Attorney at Law.
For 2d Vice President—Charles P. Kellogg, of Barrett, King & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Russell, Attorney at Law.
For Recording Secrecary—H. W. Cook, of G. C. Cook & Co.
For Treasurer—Eugene C. Long, with J. Y. Scammon.
For Managers—S. T. Rogers, of C. Mears & Co.; Wm. D. Manchester, in M. S. R. R. Office; Wm. Sprague, of Lewis, Page & Co.; S. J. Glover in P. & F. W. R. R. Office; G. W. Chandler in Comptroller Office; G. W. Clark, Teacher in High School; Chas. D. Hamill, with W. M. & F. Ins. Co.

A meeting to nominate an opposition ticket will be held at the rooms of the library this evening.

A committee on contested elections, provided for in the by-laws, was appointed comprised of the following gentlemen: Hon. Geo. Manierre, E. B. McCagg, Esq., and Thos. B. Bryan, Esq. The following gentlemen were appointed Judges of the election: George H. Phelps, Esq., T. W. Wadsworth, Esq., and Dr. Aaron Gibbs.

Camp Douglas Matters.

MOVING.—Affairs at the camp yesterday presented rather a lively appearance, both among our own soldiers and the prisoners. The 53d Illinois Regiment, Col. Cushman, had received marching orders, and was making active preparations for a speedy departure.

DONATIONS.—Several hundred dollars in money has been sent up from friends in Kentucky as donations to the rebel prisoners; and yesterday afternoon this money was distributed among them, to the manifest delight of the recipients.

DEATHS.—The following deaths have been reported since our last:

Robert P. Moore, Co. I, 50th Tenn.
J. M. Chandler, Co. I, 42d Tenn.
John Hardy, Co. D, 14th Miss.

Previously reported 78
Reported to-day 3
Total to date 81

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, a bloody fight occurred near the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, which resulted in the death of a man named John Lloyd.

It appears that Lloyd and some of his associates were about to enter the "Free and Easy Saloon," when some dispute arose between the deceased and a young man named William Gibbons, who is known as a wild and reckless fellow, and who had but recently finished up a term in the city Bridewell. From angry words the disputants soon came to blows, and after fighting for several seconds with their fists, Gibbons suddenly stabbed Lloyd twice in the left breast with a long clasp-knife. The blade must have penetrated the victim's heart, as he instantly fell to the ground, speechless, and in five minutes was a corpse. The body was carried into Warlich's drug store, and was subsequently removed to the North Side Police Station. Coroner James was immediately sent for, but it being found necessary that a post-mortem examination should be made, no inquest was held on the body last night.

The victim of this melancholy tragedy was a seaman about thirty years of age, and belonged in Eastport, Maine, though his birthplace was St. Johns, New Brunswick. He came from Cleveland to this city yesterday, to seek for a situation on some vessel.

Gibbons was promptly arrested, and the most important witnesses of the bloody tragedy were held to appear at the examination, which will take place to-day.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, have been proved by long experience to be equally efficacious in those severer forms of Pulmonic Affections, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, and Spasmodic Cough; as in the milder, but often not less troublesome disorders of the Throat and Chest; Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Irritation of the Throat, &c. mch19-2t

USE CAUTION—There is no small thing which good housewives should be so cautious about procuring as Saleratus. It costs a family but a trifle, therefore they are not always as particular about the quality they get as they should be. Although it does not cost you much to begin with, it may be dear in the end, as impure Saleratus is the cause of much disease. Get D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and you will have an article that is perfectly pure, harmless and healthy. daw

J. J. Deehan, Penman and Cardwriter. Call at Bryant & Stratton's College. Cards $1.00 per pack. mch18 2t

For handsome cards de visite from the latest process—the best, the cheapest in the city. Call upon Florence, No. 142 Lake street, and you can get them at $2.50 per dozen. Also, vignette cards at $3.00 per dozen. All other pictures taken at a low price. mch 17-wB

MARRIAGE AND VISITING CARDS.—"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman House. Calling Cards reduced to $1.50 per pack for one week. Ladies call in parlors. Orders by mail—send price, or four stamps, for sample, to O. SACKETT. mch1-2t

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h231-1y

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. 3d91-1y

TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.—We will guarantee our Union variety Envelopes to give better satisfaction than any other put up. The best stock of maps, charts and Union goods in the West. Send for a catalogue, to F. A. Thomas, P. [illegible]

THE AVERY INCEST CASE.

Testimony of the Complaining Witness.

The resumption of the preliminary examination of Norman S. Avery, charged some twelve days since with an outrage upon the person of his daughter, came up yesterday afternoon before T. B. Brown, Esq., at his office, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. As is usual on such occasions in Chicago, there was a perfect jam of news-inquiring, curiosity-hunting individuals crowding the contracted apartments of the Magistrate.

The defendant, as will be recollected, was held to bail in the sum of $500 at the first hearing before the same officer, and in default has been in jail during the continuance. He is a man of about forty years, tall and strongly built, has not ill-shapen features, and wears his hair short, as well as a goatee upon his chin. His eyes are blue. Should the reader meet the man in the street, he would not be taken for the heartless villain he is represented to be. He bore the scrutiny of the crowd and the embarrassing pressure about him with composure, and during the cross-examination of the daughter frequently prompted his counsel and suggested questions calculated to probe the subject to the bottom.

The principal personage before the Magistrate and the one upon whom all eyes were fastened, was the complaining witness, a young woman of about seventeen summers. She was decently but not gaudily attired, and was a dark-haired, black-eyed, fresh complexioned girl, rather prepossessing than otherwise, and one who, under more propitious circumstances would attract the admiring eye of nine out of ten of those she would meet on the street. Her testimony in the direct examination was given with calmness and deliberation, in answer to interrogatories by Carlos Haven, Esq., State's Attorney. In the cross-examination, however, to the questions of Messrs. Asay and Adams, counsel for the defense, she did not keep her temper as well.

At this stage of the proceedings, it being past six o'clock, the Prosecuting Attorney made an application for a continuance, to allow him to produce the person of Mr. Hare, an important witness, by whom he proposed to show the relationship between the defendant and the girl, Martha, so strenuously denied by the counsel for the defense. After considerable sparring on both sides, further examination was deferred until Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner James had quite a busy season of it yesterday. He held inquests on the bodies mentioned below:

The first was that of Mrs. Mary Stapleton, who lived in the rear of 265 Buffalo street, found dead at the foot of the stairs at her residence, at ten o'clock on Monday night. Herself and three children retired to bed at nine o'clock. One boy awoke at ten o'clock, and discovering that his mother was not in bed, arose, struck a light, and called up his sister. Their search resulted in finding the mother dead. It appeared that Mrs. Stapleton had buried her husband week before last, and that circumstance seems to have seriously impaired her faculties. On Monday she was quite unwell, and in her ill state she is supposed to have fallen and fractured her skull.

Inquests were also held on the bodies of two small children.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—Nos. 99 and 388—Chancery. Decrees as prepared.

No. 392—Chancery, Robert W. Henning et al vs Alexander G. Tyng et al; leave given to file supplimental bill. No. 484—Chancery, Samuel Eames et al vs S. E. Moshier; default, and reference to Master to compute amount due. No. 428—Chancery, Joel Mallory et al vs Joseph Johnston et al; same order. No. 168—Chancery. J. L. Gage et al vs Pearson VanHorn et al; default and referred to master. No. 497—Chancery, Ashbel Meares vs Charles C. Wright et al; Master's report and decree to be prepared. No. 418—Chancery, Hannah Babcock vs Saml H. Shelley et al; report of sale confirmed. Petition of Ann Nolan, for habeas corpus for body of Thomas Nolan, against Captain Coggswell. Nolan returned into Court; hearing postponed until Monday next.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 568—Chancery—S. Wadsworth et al vs. Aaron P. Brainard et al—appearance of defendant entered, and time to plead extended 30 days. No. 582—Chancery—Jerome Meyers vs. R. G. H. Huntington et al; dismissed at complainant's costs, as per stipulation on file. No. 593—Chancery—Harrison H. Husted vs. J. Nye et al; demurrer to bill argued, and taken under advisement. No. 565—Jacob J. Rubey vs B. Hendricks, constable; Order that writ of *retorno habendo* issue. No. 826—A. H. Blackall vs Benjamin Tree; rule to plead extended fifteen days. No. 713—Leonard Rothgerbe vs Patrick O'Neill; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of declaration in time.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*—No. 591—Hiram E. Johnson vs. Henry Stiles. Suit dismissed. Plaintiff to pay Justice's costs, and defendant to pay costs of this court. No. 964—Lorenz Brantano vs Frederick Becker et al; parties and jury present as on yesterday. No. 917—Elizabeth Kimbark et al vs Electa C. Farr; motion defendant, new trial granted, under the statute, upon payment of costs. No. 918—Same vs Benjamin Foreman; same order. No. 416—George H. Bigh vs Anthony C. Hessing; on trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1862.

Financial matters continue very quiet. The transactions thus far this week are reported rather larger than those of last; but the demand for money is still very light, and business on Water street is dull. While the grain and produce trade is quiet, we notice increasing activity among our wholesale dealers. Merchants from the country are filling up spring stocks to a fair extent, and find among our wholesale dealers good assortments at rates that make it for their advantage to buy in this market. Every season is more certainly securing for Chicago the position for which nature designed her as the receiving and the distributing centre of the great Northwest. Her merchants and manufacturers, produce and provision dealers, and men engaged in every department of trade appreciate the advantages that surround them and will not disappoint the great States that look to them for supplies and depended on them for a market.

The discount line of the larger banks under the general lull in business circles, is much below what they would greatly prefer to have it. Currency is abundant and is gradually accumulating.

N. Y. Exchange is exceedingly close at quotations, viz; with the larger banks par, buying and ¼ per cent premium as the selling rate. Some houses, when ballances become uncomfortably low, pay ⅛. Outsiders are supplied at ⅛@¼. Most bankers believe that rates will scarcely go above present figures before navigation opens, when if prices warrant liberal shipments, the West will be overstocked with exchange for some time to come.

Gold is firmer to-day owing to a rise of ½ in the New York market; but prices here are unchanged, viz: ½ premium buying and 2 per cent selling, very little changes hands at any price.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1376	4390	....	250	964	1860
I C R R	200	....	375	....	....	1400
C B & Q R R	492	330	1570	2020	50	1366
N W R R	789	1863	....	....	560	105
A & St L R R	....	330	875	....	535	350
Total	2845	6653	2820	2270	2109	5081

	D H'gs No.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G & C U R R	157	180	84	1290	....	15750
I C R R	89	1000	50	....	140	....
C B & Q R R	20	....	....	133	104	16611
N W R R	45	....	....	975	....	12117
A & St L R R	10	200	32	....	1759	10505
Total	330	1380	166	2398	2003	51373

There was a good attendance on Change to-day, but business of all kinds was light.

The provision market was much calmer than yesterday. Mess Pork was less inquired for, and the feeling was scarcely so strong as when the first dispatches from Island No. 10 were received, and we note sales of 677 brls city packed at $9.50@9.75—principally the outside figure. Round lots were freely offered at $11.00—buyers offering $10.75. Bulk meats were inactive and nominal. English meats are in good request and firm at 5c for Long Hams, and 5½c for Short Rib Middles. Lard was steady at 6¾@7c for prime Leaf, and 6½c for country head and gut and prime leaf together.

Dressed Hogs advanced 5@10c, with liberal sales at $3.25@3.60—the most of the transactions being at $3.30@3.35—dividing on 200 lbs.

There was a very moderate demand for live hogs, and we note a decline of 10@15c—with light sales at $2.50@3.12½ gross. The quality however was not very desirable.

Beef Cattle are still in fair demand by city packers, and under light supplies the market ruled firm—with sales at $2.70@3.15.

The Flour market was dull—with light sales of choice white winter extra at $5.00, and choice spring extra at $4.25@4.40.

Wheat continues very dull, and we note a further decline of ½c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 spring at 77½@78½c, and No. 2 spring at 72½@72½c—according to the date of the receipts.

There was active speculative inquiry for Corn, and prices advanced ½c ℔ per bushel, with sales of about 80,000 bushels, at 21½@23½c for winter receipts Mixed in store—closing quiet. Oats were firm. Rye sold at 40@40½c, subject to 2½c storage. Highwines were dull, with light sales at 19c. Timothy seed was dull.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1862.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—There is nothing whatever doing in Lake freights. The inquiry which existed a few weeks ago seems to have entirely disappeared—probably owing to the dull state of the Eastern and European market. Vessel owners offer vessels now here at 15c for Wheat to Buffalo. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change to note in railroad freights. The present rates are altogether too high for this season, and both provision and flour dealers are holding back for a decline to reasonable figures. Dispatches received in this city to-day state that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be opened for business on Monday This ought to relieve other roads to no small extent.

PROVISIONS—The receipts of Hogs still continue liberal, considering the lateness of the season, and pork packing is yet going on. Three or four houses are also engaged in packing beef.

The Provision market during the greater part of the week was dull and heavy, and prices of nearly every article declined; but the further advance of the Western army into the South caused a slight reaction at the close. MESS PORK—The market opened dull at $11.00, with but few sales till Saturday last, when 400 brls city packed was sold at $10.50. The news on Monday, from the Mississippi river, however, caused a better feeling, and sales were made at $10.62½@10.75, and one transaction at $11.00, free of storage and insurance till the 1st of May—the market closing at $10.75. PRIME MESS PORK—There is very little doing and the market is nominal at $9.50@10.00. BULK MEATS—There is a fair demand for Shoulders at 3c, loose, but holders ask 3¼@3½c. Hams are quiet and steady at 4½@4¾c, loose. Sides are in good demand and scarce at 4¾c, loose. PICKLED MEATS—Hams in sweet pickle are in good demand, and sales have been liberal at $9.50 per brl, and $14.25 per tierce. ENGLISH MEATS—There is a good demand for Short Rib and Short Boneless Middles, and sales have been liberal at 5¼c for the former and 5½c for the latter. Long Hams in boxes have been sold to a limited extent at 5c. LARD—The offerings are light and the market is quiet and steady at 6¾@7c for city and country prime steam and kettle, and 6½c for No. 1 Lard. GREASE—There is an active demand, and sales during the week have been made at 5c for Yellow and 5¼@5½c for White. The stock is very light.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet and steady. Sales were: 100 brls city packed Mess Pork at $10.50; 421 brls city packed Mess and 146 brls Clear Mess at $10.75 all round; 200 brls Pickled Hams at $9.50; 100 tierces do at $14.25; 100 boxes Long-cut Hams at 5c; 300 boxes Short Rib Middles at 5¼c; 112 packages prime city kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, in three lots, at 7c; 30 tierces do at 6¾c; 204 pkgs country Head and Gut and Prime at 6½c all round.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of produce:

Mess Pork	$10.75	@	—
Light Mess	9.75	@	10.00
Primo Mess	9.50	@	10.00
Prime Pork	7.00	@	—
Rumps	7.00	@	—
Cumberland Middles, in boxes	0.04¾	@	0.04½
Long Rib Middles, in boxes	0.05	@	—
Long Boneless Middles, in boxes	0.05½	@	—
Short Rib " "	0.05¼	@	—
Short Boneless " "	0.05½	@	—
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04¾	@	—
Bulk Hams "	0.04½	@	0.04¾
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03	@	0.03¼
Mess Beef	9.00	@	—
Extra Mess Beef	10.00	@	—
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	16.00	@	17.00
Beef Hams	12.00	@	12.25
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.06¾	@	0.07
" " " Steam	0.06¾	@	0.06¾
No. 1 Lard	0.06½	@	—
White Grease	0.05¼	@	0.05½
Yellow Grease	0.05	@	—

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,845 brls; received last week, 14,283 brls; shipped, 3,960 brls. The high rates of freights still remain as an embargo on the cour trade, and the market has been inactive and almost entirely neglected, except for choice Winter wheat extras, for which there has been a fair local and limited shipping demand at $4.85@5.10. Spring extras are held at $3.80@4.00 for fair to good, and at $4.00@4.25 for good to choice. Superfine brands are scarce and wanted, at $2.80@3.25. Rye Flour is in fair local request. Corn Meal is plenty and unchanged. There is a scarcity of Mill Stuffs, on account of the stoppage of the city mills, and Shorts are in good demand at $6.75@7.00 on track.

TO-DAY the market was again quiet. Sales were: 600 brls choice Missouri White Winter extras at $5.00; 200 brls "Becker's Double Extra," very choice Spring, at $4.40; 100 brls "Peerless" choice do at $4.35.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.85	@	5.10
Red do do	4.25	@	4.65
Spring Extras, good to choice	3.80	@	4.25
do do fair to good	3.70	@	3.80
Rye flour	2.50	@	2.65
Superfine brands	2.75	@	3.25
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs	1.50	@	—
Middlings, per ton	9.00	@	12.00
Bran and Shorts	6.75	@	7.00
Corn Meal, bolted	10.00	@	11.00
do do Unbolted	8.00	@	9.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 6,658 bu; received last week, 73,616 bu; shipped last week, 1,608 bu. The Wheat market is unusually dull, and we note a decline on the week of 1@1½c per bushel. There is little or no Winter Wheat coming in, and the market is nominal.

TO-DAY the market declined ½c per bushel. Sales were as follows: 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring (4c storage) at 78c; 1,700 bu do (4c storage) at 77½c; 2,000 bu do (3c storage) at 78½c; 400 bu do (3½c storage) at 78c; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring (4c storage) at 72½c; 15,000 bu do (4c storage) at 72½c.

CORN—Received to-day, 2,830 bu; received last week, 67,009 bu; shipped last week, 2,659 bu. The market for corn is firm, with an upward tendency. The prospect that the Mississippi will be opened for trade this next season has strengthened the market and kept back the supplies from that region of country which is commanded by the river trade. The Illinois and Michigan Canal is not yet opened, and it is probable that it will not be till the close of the month. There is a very large stock of Corn on the Illinois river and canal, but as there is little or no storage room here, it would be useless to open the Canal any earlier. Canal Corn is offered to arrive at 26c afloat, but we hear of no transactions.

TO-DAY there was a very active demand for Corn, and the market advanced ½c per bushel. Sales were as follows: 25,000 bu mixed in store (4c storage) at 23½c; 55,000 bu do (4c storage) at 23½c; 1,000 bu do (2½c storage) at 25c; 2,000 bu New Corn in bulk on track at 20c.

OATS—Received to-day, 2,270 bu; received last week, 19,861 bu; shipped, none. There is a good demand for Oats, and the market is firm. No. 1 has been sold at 19c in store, subject to 3c storage.

TO-DAY the sales were: 500 bags at 21½c delivered; 500 bu do on track at 20c in bulk.

RYE—Received, 2,195 bu; received last week, 21,453 bu; shipped, 150 bu. The market for Rye has declined 2@2½c during the week. TO-DAY the sales were: 400 bu No. 1 in store at 40c—subject to 2½c storage; 400 bu do at 40½c—2½c storage.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 5,081 bu; received last week, 33,601 bu; shipped, 2,958. There is a good demand for prime grades of Barley, but common Barley is dull and 3@5c lower on the week. Sales TO-DAY were: 460 bu good at 47c del; 62 bgs good at 45c; 400 bags at 49c; 161 bags at 38c; 194 bags at 36c; 260 bu at 39c—all on track. Prime Barley is in demand at 48@50c, but the supply is light.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 1,787 brls; shipped, 896 brls. The market for Highwines is still unsettled in consequence of the uncertainty of the tax. The distillers are making a strong effort to have the tax reduced to 5c ℔ gallon, instead of 15c, but it is not probable that they will be successful. Still, but few operators entertain the idea that it will be as high as 15c. This uncertainty has caused a nervous and unsettled feeling in the market, and as large quantities are held all over the country by mere speculators, genuine dealers are exercising great caution.

TO-DAY there were but few buyers at over 18½c. Sales 87 brls at 19c.

ALCOHOL—The same uncertainty which prevails in the market for Highwines renders Alcohol unsettled. We quote the closing price at 43@45c.

TIMOTHY SEED—The market for Timothy is very dull, and there is very little doing. TO-DAY the sales were—50 bags choice, sewed up in bags and ready for shipment, at $1.75; 17 bags prime at $1.70; 20 bags very good at $1.67; 16 bags fair at $1.65.

CLOVERSEED—There is an active shipping demand for Clover, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales TO-DAY were—7 bags choice at $3.85; 9 bags good at $3.80; 28 bags fair at $3.75; 48 bushels medium at $3.70.

FLAX SEED—The supply is very trifling, and the market is firm, with a good demand at $1.40.

FRUITS—GREEN—Apples are in good supply, at $2.25@3.00 for common to good Michigan and Indiana. Choice New York apples sell at $3.50@3.75. DRIED—There is a fair demand for Apples and the market is steady. We quote:

GREEN—Apples, extra N. Y.	3 50@3 75
" fair to prime western	2 50@3 00
" common to fair	2 25@2 50
Lemons, ℔ box	4 75@5 00
Oranges "	3 25@3 50
Cranberries, ℔ brl	5 00@6 00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ lb	7 @ [illegible]
Michigan Apples "	6 @ 7c
Ohio "	6 @ [illegible]
Southern "	5 @ [illegible]
Unpared Peaches "	7 @ 7½c
Pared Peaches "	18 @ 22 c
Blackberries "	12½ @ 13 c
Plums "	15 @ 18 c
Raspberries "	20 @ —
Cherries "	22 @ 23 c

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are again scarce, To-day 700 were sold at $1.25 del. Flour cooperage steady.

BEANS—There is an active demand for Mixed Beans at $1.00@1.25 for fair to prime. Common 60@90c. Prime Navy very scarce, and in demand at $1.35@1.35.

EGGS—Fresh are in good supply at 7½@8c ℔ doz. There is no demand for Limed Eggs.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand and steady, with a limited supply. We quote prime $70@80. Common to good $50@60. TO-DAY 10 tons fair quality was sold at $58.

HIDES—There is a fair demand by dealers and shippers, and the market is steady. We quote:

Dry Flint	13 @14c
Dry Salted	9 @11c
Green Salted	6 @ 6½c
Green Country	5¼ @ 5¾c

Round lots from second hands sell from ¼@½c higher than the above quotations.

TALLOW—The market for Tallow is unusually dull, and we note a decline in prices of ¼@½c on the week. TO-DAY 26,000 lbs city packers' in casks at 7c.

SALT—Shipped last week, 1,314 brls. The market is quiet and unchanged. There is less demand for Ground Solar and Coarse, and the market is easier. We quote:

Fine, ℔ brl	$1.15@1.20
Ground Solar, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Coarse, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]

POTATOES—Good Neshannock Potatoes are in active demand and firm at 50c; common mixed, 30@40c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens are in good demand and firm at $2.00@2.25 ℔ doz.; Turkeys, 6½@7c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Good shipping Butter is in fair demand at 9@10c for fair to prime; Choice Dairy, for city use, 10@12c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 330; received last week, 3,944; shipped last week, 728. The market to-day was firm, and prices advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs. Sales were:

[illegible]

LUMBER—Shipped last week, 1,763,838 feet lumber; 1,131,850 Shingles, 156,750 pcs Lath. There is a good demand for common boards and the market is firm at $9.00, with occasional sales at $9.50. Fencing is in good demand and steady at $9.00. Shingles are firmer, but without any material change in prices. We quote:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00@26.00
Second Clear	20.00@ —
Third Clear	14.00@ —
Stock Boards	11.00@ —
Common Boards, dry	9.00@ 9.50
Fencing, dry	9.00@ —
Clear Flooring, undressed	20.00@ —
Second Clear do do	14.00@ —
Common do do	12.00@ —
Siding, Clear undressed	11.00@ —
Common do	8.00@ —
Cull Boards	8.00@ —
Long Joists	11.00@12.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	2.75@ —
do do No. 1	1.25@ —
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@ —
do do No. 1	2.25@ 2.50
Lath	2.00@ —
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	10.00@15.00

LIVE HOGS—Received to-day, 1,380 head; received last week, 8,863; shipped last week, 5,446. The market for Hogs to-day was dull and 10@15c lower. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
62	207	$3.12½	30	260	2.85
55	280	2.10	43	271	2.65
246	225	2.00	61	175	2.50
126	209	2.20			

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 166 head; received last week, 3,647 head; shipped, 1,779 head. There is a very active demand for good packing Cattle, and the market is firm. The sales TO-DAY were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
29	1274	$3.15	24	1375	$2.85
13	1412	2.90	15	1140	2.70

SHEEP—70 head, av. 128 lbs, at $4.00—sold by Mosier to Curtis.

The British Corn Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 24th ult. says, "Opinions seem to be very wide as respects our "necessities between now and harvest, and with- "out statistics, we must rest on probabilities." Large imports are expected as soon as the Baltic is opened; but there were many indications of low stocks in the English country markets, and it is expected when March is over a revival of prices will take place, without taking into account any influence which the French markets may have, should France appear in the English markets.

Damage to the Wheat Crop in Hungary.

On the banks of the Lower Danube the winter wheat will, it is thought, prove a total loss, owing to the recent inundations. At Pesth, the markets have stiffened in consequence, both for wheat and rye.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON quiet and nominal at 26½c for mdg uplands.

FLOUR—Mmarket continues heavy. Common grades declined 5c ℔ bbl, with with a limited inquiry for export and home consumption. Sales 9,800 bbls at $5.20@5.30 for super state; $5.40@5.50 for extra state; $5.20@5.30 for super western; $5.40@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.75 for shipping brands extra and r h Ohio; $5.85@6.75 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian flour remains in moderate demand, prices favoring buyers. Sales 750 bbls at $5.45@6.30 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4. Corn meal steady with a moderate demand. Sales 250 bbls at $2.90 for Jersey; $3 25 for Bradywine.

WHISKY—Market easier with sales of 670 bbls at 25@25½c.

GRAIN—Wheat easier to purchasers and in limited demand; sales 2,300 bu red state at $1.33, and 1,500 bu white western at $1.45. Rye quiet; sales 4,500 bu at 80@83. Barley scarce and firm: sales 1,300 bu at 88@91. Corn rules steady with fair export inquiry; sales 62,000 bu at 58½ for mixed western in store; 60 delivered; 54 damaged do; 59@61 for new yellow Jersey and southern, and 68 for new white southern. Oats dull and lower with trifling sales at 37@39 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar raw continues in fair demand and market very firm. Sales 749 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7½c, 200 hhds Porto Rico at 7½c, and 101 hhds Melado at p. n. t. Molasses in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 49 hhds Porto Rico at 36c, 30 hhds Nuevitas at 30c, 115 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24@28c. 15 hhds Trinidad at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market quiet and steady. Sales 850 brls at $13.75@13.75 for mess; $10@11 for prime; and $12.50@13.50 for prime mess. Beef more active; sales of 500 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5.50@6.00 for mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess; $12.75@14.50 for ex mess. Prime mess beef quiet and steady. Beef hams scarce and very firm at $16.50@17.25. Cut meats in fair demand. Sales 200 pkgs and 5000 shoulders pickled at 4½@5 for shoulders, and 5½@7 for hams; also 5,000 lbs heads at $2.90 ℔ 100 lbs. Dressed hogs heavy and lower. Sales at 4¾@5 for western and 5@5½c for city. Bacon sides moderately active with sales of 325 boxes at 6¾c for city long clear middles; 7½c short clear do, and 7c for short ribbed do. The lard market continues in favor of buyers. Sales 900 brls at 7@8¼c, the latter an extreme price. Butter firm. Sales at 9@13c for Ohio; 16@22 for state. Cheese steady at 6@8c.

MONEY—Market a little easier and moderate business at 6@7 per cent for call loans—chiefly at the inside rate; 6@7 per cent for prime paper. Sterling exchange quiet at 111@112½ for merchants'; 111½@112 for bankers' bill. American gold firmer for business—1¼ per cent prem. California gold bars none—1½@1¾ per cent prem. Government stocks—selling, U S 6s, 1881, at 93½@93¾; 7 3-10 Treasury notes quoted at par.

STOCKS—Dull and heavy. C & R I 57; M & P du C 25½; do preferred 57½; C & T 46¾; M S 24¾; I C scrip 60¼; M C 57¼, b 30; Erie 37¾; N Y C 83¼; Pacific Mail 95½; American gold 101¼; Hudson [illegible]; La [illegible]; Mo 6s 53¾; U S 6s '74 coupons 88; U S 6s '81 coupons 93¾; U S 6s '81 registered 93¾.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock....Curtain rises at 7½

Last night but three of the great Comic Actress, MISS JULIA DALY. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. COMIC SONGS AND DANCES. Miss Daly in Two New Characters. IRISH GIRL AND YANKEE GAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19th, will be presented the beautiful Domestic Drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL.

Biddy.......Miss Julia Daly.
With songs, "Erin is my home," & "Bold Soldier Boy."
GRAND DANCE......Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To be followed by the laughable Commedietta of OUR GAL.

Caroline, Miss Julia Daly: with songs, "My Happy Home far over the sea," "My Johnny was a Shoemaker," and a Comic Dance.

To conclude with the Farce of THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

In rehearsal, a new version, by Buckstone, of the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. MAZEPPA IS IN PREPARATION.

FIRST NIGHT
Of the New Burlesque entitled
OUR
SHE-MALE AFRICAN COUSIN,
—AT—
CHRISTYS OPERA HOUSE.
mh19-n632-1t

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 224.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway: Gents: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and the safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, which are steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives to great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—[illegible]

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co. No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets [illegible] books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes and [illegible] in Treasury notes and other securities, all of which we found in good order [illegible] Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. [illegible] HERRING & CO. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
—AT—
OLD PRICES.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
COTTON GOODS!

Amoskeag A Sheetings, - - - - - - - 13½c.
Atlantic A Sheetings, - - - - - - - 13½c.
Cabot A Sheetings, - - - - - - - 12½c.
Stark A Sheetings, - - - - - - - 13c.
Medford Sheetings, - - - - - - - 12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings, - - - - - - - 13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints, - 9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints, 9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints, - - - - - - 10½c.
50 " Wamasutta, - - - - - - - 9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g35-1y]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER General Auctioneers, 82 Lake St. Second-Hand and New Furniture, And Household Goods, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, all the Furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, a fine assortment of New Furniture, consisting of MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK PARLOR, DININGROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE, Stoves, Carpets, Crockery, Beds and Bedding. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. mh19-n630 3t

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. We shall offer to the trade, at Auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 10 o'clock, prompt, $10,000 worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, $5,000 worth of Hats and Caps. Stock is now ready for examination at our Salesroom, No. 84 Lake street. GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers. Goods packed for Country Merchants. mh17-n579-3t

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 17th, WEDNESDAY, March 19th, FRIDAY, March 21st, will be sold black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, cottonades, checks, ginghams, dress goods, bleached sheeting. Also, invoice of clothing, Yankee notions, jewelry and furnishing goods, carpets and oil cloths, at private sale. mh14-n496-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES at public auction, without reserve, on the first day of April next, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one two-story house and two stores, corner of Wells and Madison street. One cottage house, No. 39 West Washington street. One cottage, No. 16 Madison street, containing twelve apartments. One cottage, No. 177 West Madison street, to be removed. Also, Lot 18, Block 69, with the double two-story house situated thereon, No. 173 and 175 West Madison street. Also, one on the rear of the same, on Meridian street. Title perfect. Terms of sale—one-half cash, and balance in one year. mh19-n603-2w J. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished Dwelling House No. 379 Wabash Avenue, from the 1st of May or 1st July, 1862, to 1st of May, 1863. Apply to J. H. VALENTINE, Steel's Block, corner Lasalle and South Water street. mh13-n505-1w

TO RENT—One of the best arranged houses in the South Division, with ten rooms and all modern improvements, will be for rent after May first, provided the Furniture (which is new) can be sold with it. Any party wishing a fine house near to business, can hear of one by addressing Post Office Box 2626. mh13-n509-3t

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. mh14-n550-1w

RESIDENCE TO RENT—On the North Side, near the City Limits, with half an acre under nice state of cultivation. The house is nicely arranged, and has many conveniences. There are horse car pass by the door. The garden is in good order, and has Strawberries, Raspberries, Asparagus, and other desirable plants growing in it finely. It will be rented to a good tenant for three years. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Masonic Temple. mh13-n577-3w

HOTEL AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The Ashley House is completed, and is for rent. It is well situated, and contains about one hundred rooms. It is important that it should be opened immediately on account of the destruction by fire of the Niccolls House. Also, two stores in the block still unoccupied, and for rent. Apply to THOS. ASHLEY, Westfield, Mass., or LYMAN LEWIS, Bloomington, Ill.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State street, near Water street. Also, the Store 114 Dearborn street, and Offices and lodging rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, Room 18, at 114 Dearborn street. fe25-n177-3w

Boarding.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to engage board with rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, in a private family or where there are but few boarders, after the first of May. West Side preferred. Address "M. C." Tribune office. mh13 n598-2w

BOARDING.—Two young gentlemen wish board and rooms, with a private family. Location must be near Harrison street and east of Clark street. Address Post Office Box 625. References given. mh13 n591-3t

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 39 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE 278 STATE STREET.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board. mh14-n227-3w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. fe20-n85-4w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. I. A. JACKSON, Proprietor. fe24-n280-4w

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Office 15 William street, New York, March 15th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed [illegible] both days inclusive. [illegible], Secretary.

FILTERING CHARCOAL—For sale in large or small quantities by A. F. CROSKEY, 16 North Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Two Women—to cook and wash, the other to do chamber work. Those who have worked together preferred. Applicants must furnish recommendations for qualification and character. Apply at 143 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A Baby to Nurse by a woman who has lost her child. Apply at [illegible] South Desplaines street.

WANTED.—Girl wanted at No. 22 Throop street. Must be capable of doing the work of a small family.

WANTED—A large and showy but gentle family horse and carriages, together or separately, in exchange for real estate, mortgages, or personal property, or for cash. Address P. O. Box 3063.

WANTED—At the Waverley House, No. 239 Kinzie street, a few gentlemen boarders, to whom pleasant rooms and board will be given for $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Transient $1.00 per day.

WANTED.—A Lady who has had experience in Teaching, wishes a situation as Teacher of Music, French and Drawing in a seminary or family. English branches taught if required. Address "F. M. M." Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent a cottage or small house, by the first of May, 1862, on the West or North sides, not too far distant from Water street. It must be located in a respectable neighborhood; have at least five rooms with cellar and water conveniences. [illegible] rent and particulars, to "F. J. M.," Chicago Post Office Box No. 5096.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—Two first-class Canvassers wanted to take subscribers for a fine Illustrated Work. Those who can make from three to five dollars [illegible] apply to C. J. WARD, 136 Lake street.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash a Lot about 50 feet front, [illegible] State street, not much south of Ringold. Must be desirable. The party wishes to build a good residence. Price from $25 to $30 per foot. [illegible] north of Ringold street. Address Post Office Box [illegible] giving location and price.

WANTED—To Rent immediately a Boarding House or Hotel, by a first class tenant of the highest respectability. Would also buy some furniture. Apply immediately to Room No. 8 at the Matteson House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in taking care of children. Good references required. Inquire at 261 West Adams street. mh17-n553-3t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE two Lots on Park avenue, fronting south, one block west of Union Park, for a good Residence Lot on South Side. Address Post Office Box 1299, or apply at the office of WM. B. PHILLIPS, corner Clark and Twelfth street.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, South side, north of Ringold Place, and east of State street; or West Side, west of Carpenter and north of Lake and Adams, and east of Wood street. Houses must have all modern improvements, not less than ten rooms. Brick or Stone buildings preferred.

Price not to exceed $7,000 each.

One-half or two-thirds cash, balance short time. Lots from 40 to 50 feet front, and good depth, or 80 to 100 feet and good depth. Choice unimproved property would be purchased at a low figure. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 6082.

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books five or six years and can give good references. Address [illegible] this office.

WANTED.—A Safe, weighing from 1,500 to 3,600 pounds. Give full description, name of manufacturer, kind of lock, [illegible] it can be seen and lowest price. Address P. O. Box 671.

WANTED.—To Rent, by a small family, a comfortable house, with [illegible] rooms and two or three other rooms, partly or all furnished, or unfurnished. Would prefer one within fifteen minutes' walk of the Tremont [illegible] on second floor would answer. [illegible] Address, stating No. and street, J. W., Box [illegible] mh13-n487-5t

WANTED—A purchaser for a good piece of leasehold property, having a long lease yet to run, and now rented to good tenants, at rates that yields a good per centage on the investment. The property consists of two [illegible] dwellings on one of the best business streets in the city. The property and location is good for a first class hotel. Will be sold cheap for cash or part in property in a good country town. For particulars apply to THOMAS CARBINE, at 126 Randolph street, up stairs.

WANTED! WANTED!!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new. THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE. Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New [illegible] Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, [illegible] counties, 60 cts; colored in States 50 cts. Lloyd's War Map of Virginia. Retails 25 cts. All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars. R. R. LANDON, Agent. 170 Lake street, (up stairs) Chicago. Sole agents for L. Prang & Co's Card [illegible] retail price, 10 cents. Mailed on receipt of the [illegible] Post Office Box 4482. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

FARM WANTED.—To hire or rent on shares with the privilege of buying, 100 to 160 acres of first class tilling land under a good state of cultivation. A good farm near Railroad Station on not more than 60 miles from Chicago preferred. Would not object to 200 or 240 acres if [illegible] right kind of land. Address "FARMER," Post Office Box 479, Chicago, with full particulars.

BUSINESS—I have a small amount of money, and wish to meet with a person having like sum to commence some kind of business. Mechanical business preferred. Address Post Office Box 4519.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED.—Any one having a furnished Cottage to rent can hear of a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 6220. North Side preferred.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—Four of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. 242 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Brick Building and sixteen years ground lease of the premises, situated on the northeast corner of Market and Randolph streets, now occupied by Oertel's Market, for sale at a bargain. Or the premises will be leased for one or three years at a reasonable rent. For particulars inquire of [illegible] JESSEL, [illegible] Randolph street, between 9 and [illegible] and 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, on Rock River, [illegible] miles west of Chicago, [illegible] Banker and Broker, 40 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A desirable forty acre Farm, located one mile from Darlington, La Fayette County, Wisconsin. Darlington is on the Mineral Point Railroad, which connects at Warren, Ill., with the Illinois Central. The village is the County Seat of La Fayette County, contains a population of about one thousand, and is bound in a few years to have a population of three or four thousand. The Farm is well fenced, divided into one four and two ten acre lots. On the place is a one-and-a-half story frame house and good frame barn, cellar under same. Young Orchard of about one hundred and fifty trees in bearing, and a fine spring. [illegible] fourteen hundred dollars. Apply to WM. B. [illegible] Darlington, Wis.

FOR SALE.—An excellent Boston made GIG and Harness, all in good repair, at [illegible] WILLETTE, Corner Twelfth and State sts. mh19 n287-3w

FOR SALE.—One of Evert's Patent Shingle Machines, new and in good order, for sale at a very low price for cash at Thomas Malhaich's iron foundry, corner of Halsted and [illegible] man streets, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL. mh11-n430-2w No. 238 & 240 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, store, Offices and Basement No. 6 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 6 South Clark street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and [illegible] man streets, with steam engine and patterns for [illegible] and machinery work, and all other tools complete, in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1581, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm (divided into ten acre lots), 15 miles North of city, in the town of Northfield, containing 160 acres [illegible] good house, good out buildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced, [illegible] pleasant localities in the West. Address or call at [illegible] Grannis, 154 Third av. [illegible] Dr. J. N. Banks, [illegible] or on the premises to S. W. Grannis.

TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS—Ten acres of Land, south of the City Limits, suitable for a Garden or Subdivision, for sale at a bargain for cash. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, Clark street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, on Hinsdale street, South Side. Title clear and perfect. JAMES BOYD, [illegible] Clark street.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—An excellent opportunity for practical Soap and Candle Manufacturers. [illegible] soap pans, steam boiler and coils [illegible] order to manufacture by steam [illegible] all for sale at a great bargain [illegible] terms. Apply on the premises, 224 & 226 Kinzie street. J. H. WALWORTH. Post Office Box [illegible] mh10-n366-2w

WATER MILLS FOR SALE—A first rate Merchant Grist Mill, with two run of Burrs, Iron Shafting and [illegible] cheap; situated on the Iowa River, on the C. & [illegible] R. R., and in one of the best Wheat growing regions of the State. Also a Circular Saw Mill, [illegible] Power and 40 acres of Land. The whole, or a part, will be sold on reasonable terms. Address [illegible] Indian Town, Tama Co., Iowa.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A second-hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner [illegible] and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—88 acres land, [illegible] miles from St. Joseph, Mich. well adapted for Fruit Growing. [illegible] balance run from one to three years. 85 acres well improved land, [illegible] fifteen miles south west from La Porte, [illegible] the N. A. & S. and F. W. and P. Railroads, [illegible] One third cash [illegible] one, two, three and four years, secured by [illegible] drawing interest.

ALSO, One Hotel in the City of Niles, Michigan, [illegible] very fine business, and one of the best [illegible] the State. Said Hotel is now leased for [illegible] the lease taken up. This property is desirable [illegible] person wishing to engage in the Hotel business. [illegible] cash, balance in four equal annual payments with interest annually. Address "R. S. [illegible]" Buchanan, Mich.

Lost.

LOST—On the 4th of January, a small Liver Colored Pointer Dog. [illegible] will bring the same to the office of [illegible] St. Louis Railroad Company will be liberally rewarded.

Found.

FOUND—On the 15th day of March, on the corner of Washington and [illegible] streets, a Wallet, containing a small amount of [illegible] which the owner can have by paying the [illegible] and charges. Apply to [illegible] HITCHCOCK, Att'y, Office No. 13, Portland Block.

NOTICE.—On the 20th day of March next we shall sell at the [illegible] the Court House, in the city of Chicago, [illegible] bonds of the city of [illegible] Chicago, March 18, 1862. WILLARD & [illegible]